

Old Home Week



BUFFALO N.Y.  
Sept. 1-7, 1907

Established 51 Years

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**MAIN AND SWAN STS.**

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*See what you missed -*

OFFICIAL SOUVENIR PROGRAMME

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*Old Home Week*

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*City of Buffalo*

*County of Erie, State of New York*

*September 1-7, 1907*

HISTORY, VIEWS, MEMORIALS AND BUSINESS INTERESTS

OF THE

*Queen City of the Lakes*

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E. R. VOORHEES, PUBLISHER, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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## MCKINLEY MONUMENT

Erected by the State of New York  
Site granted and adorned by the City of Buffalo

### COMMISSIONERS

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MR. WILSON S. BISSELL	MR. GEORGE E. MATTHEWS
GEN. E. A. CURTIS	

### ARCHITECTS

MR. JOHN M. CARRERE	MR. THOMAS HASTINGS
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Lions Modeled by MR. A. PHINISTER PROCTOR,  
Builder, MR. GEORGE W. MALTBY

# Preamble and Resolution

Adopted by the  
COMMON COUNCIL

Approved by the  
MAYOR

**Whereas**, Throughout the country there are thousands of people who cherish Buffalo as their birthplace or their former home and who have loved ones, friends and relatives here, and whose thoughts constantly turn to their old city, and

**Whereas**, Reunions are rich in the better things of life, bringing together old friends and drawing into the family circle once more those who have gone out from it, and causing both former and present residents to know each other better and to love old Buffalo more; therefore, be it

**Resolved**, That His Honor, the Mayor, be requested to appoint a representative committee of twelve citizens in addition to himself ex-officio, this Committee through its chairman to have power to name sub-committees for the purpose of arranging for an Old Home Week in Buffalo to be held late in September or early in October, the exact date and program to be determined by the Committee.

# Buffalo Old Home Week Committee

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JOHN L. CLAWSON, President

HENRY J. PIERCE, Vice-President

JAMES W. GREENE

R. L. O'DONNEL

HOWARD A. FORMAN

JACOB STERN

JOHN P. SULLIVAN

JOHN McMANUS

FRANK T. COPPINS

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CHARLES L. WILLERT

OLIVER G. LAREAU

HON. J. N. ADAM, Mayor

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VICTOR SPEER, Secretary

DANIEL J. SWEENEY, Ass't Secretary

FRANK L. BAPST, Treasurer

# Programme

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1907

## LABOR DAY

Sunrise—Salute—100 Guns at the Parks—Front, Delaware, South, Humboldt and Riverside.

9:00 A. M.—Trades and Industrial Parade.

10:00 A. M.—Special Free Exhibition, Celebrated Pictures Loaned for the occasion—Albright Art Gallery.

11:00 A. M.—Flight of 2,000 Pigeons—McKinley Monument.

11:30 A. M.—Stuart—King of All Aerial Kings—in his Original High Tight Wire Contortion Act—Main Street.

12:00 Noon—Chimes—St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

12:30 P. M.—Chimes—St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Cathedral.

2:00 P. M.—Athletic Games—Kenilworth Park.

2:00 P. M.—Finish of the Launch Club Race—Port Colborne to Buffalo Harbor—Foot of Michigan Street.

2:30 P. M.—Rowing Regatta—Buffalo Harbor—Foot of Michigan Street.

4 to 6 P. M.—Teas—Working Boys' Home—Niagara Square.

Women's Christian Association—Niagara Square.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Niagara Square.

Women Teachers' Association—Chapter House, Johnson Park.

Nurses' Association—147 Niagara Street.

International Sunshine Society—The Konger, 75 Niagara Street.

Women's Relief Corps Chapin Post—G. A. R. Rooms, Convention Hall.

4:00 P. M.—Finish of Yacht Club Race—Port Colborne to Buffalo Harbor—Foot of Michigan Street.

4:00 P. M.—Tennis and Golf Tournaments—Park Club.

4:00 P. M.—Polo—Country Club.

4:00 P. M.—Band Concert—Front.

4:30 P. M.—Stuart—King of All Aerial Kings—in his Original High Tight Wire Contortion Act—Main Street.

5:00 P. M.—Presentation to the City of the Verdi Monument by the Italian Societies—Niagara, Morgan and Mohawk Streets.

8:30 P. M.—Organ Recital—Convention Hall.

9:30 P. M.—Fireworks—Circus Grounds, Ferry Street.

# Programme

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1907

## FIREMEN'S DAY

- 9:00 A. M.—All Steam Whistles Blowing for Ten Minutes to Open the Day's Carnival.
- 10:00 P. M.—Special Free Exhibition—Celebrated Paintings, Loaned for the occasion—Albright Art Gallery.
- 10:00 A. M.—Garden Theater—Addresses by Prominent Guests and Former Residents, to be Announced in the Daily Newspapers. Mrs. Robert Fulton, Niagara Landmarks Frontier Association, subject, "Niagara Frontier Legends and History." Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Western New York Federation of Women's Clubs, subject, "Early Buffalo Club Women."
- 11:30 A. M.—Stuart—King of All Aerial Kings—in his Original High Tight Wire Contortion Act—Main Street.
- 12:00 Noon.—Chimes—St. Paul's Episcopal Church.
- 12:30 P. M.—Chimes—St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Cathedral.
- 2:00 P. M.—Parade—Buffalo Fire Department and Uniformed Volunteer Firemen.
- 3:00 P. M.—Tennis and Golf Tournaments—Park Club.
- 4 to 6 P. M.—Teas—Women's Christian Association—Niagara Square.  
Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Niagara Square.  
Women's Relief Corps—Chapin Post—G. A. R. Rooms, Convention Hall.  
Women Teachers' Association—Chapter House, Johnson Park.  
Buffalo Nurses' Association—147 Niagara Street.  
International Sunshine Society—The Konger, 75 Niagara Street.  
Working Boys' Home—Niagara Square.
- 4.00 P. M.—Band Concert—Lafayette Square.
- 4:00 P. M.—Band Concert—Shelton Square.
- 4:30 P. M.—Stuart—King of All Aerial Kings—in his Original High Tight Wire Contortion Act—Main Street.
- 8:00 P. M.—Electric Illuminated Automobile Pageant.
- 8:00 P. M.—Band Concert—Lafayette Square.
- 8:00 P. M.—Band Concert—Shelton Square.

# Programme

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1907

## CANADIAN DAY

- 9:00 A. M.—All Bells of Buffalo Ringing in one accord for Ten Minutes.
- 10:00 A. M.—Special Free Exhibition—Celebrated Paintings Loaned for the occasion—Albright Art Gallery.
- 10:00 A. M.—Garden Theater—Address by Prominent Guests and Former Residents, to be Announced in the Daily Newspapers. Mrs. James B. Parke; subject, "Old Buffalonians." Mme. de Zielinska; subject, "Increase in Musical Appreciation in Buffalo."
- 11:00 A. M.—Lacrosse Game—Front—Tecumseh Club of Toronto vs. Buffalo.
- 11:30 A. M.—Stuart—King of All Aerial Kings—in his Original High Tight Wire Contortion Act—Main Street.
- 12:00 Noon.—Chimes—St. Paul's Episcopal Church.
- 12:30 P. M.—Chimes—St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Cathedral.
- 1:00 P. M.—Reception of Prominent Canadians by the Mayor of the City of Buffalo and the Citizens' Reception Committee—Iroquois Hotel.
- 2:00 P. M.—Parade of Canadian Troops—The 13th Regiment Infantry, Hamilton, Ont., Col. E. E. Moore, and the 7th Regiment Royal Fusiliers, London, Ont., Col. Frank A. Reid, Escorted by Maj.-Gen. Pettebone and Staff, Gen. Welch, Staff and Officers of the 65th Regiment, Col. Fox, Staff and Officers of the 74th Regiment.
- 3 to 5 P. M.—Musical—Buffalo Nurses' Club, 147 Niagara Street.
- 3 to 6 P. M.—Reception by the Western Division of Sunshine Society for Sunshine Women Visitors and Special Guests—The Konger, 75 Niagara Street.
- 3:00 P. M.—Band Concert—Delaware Park.
- 3:15 P. M.—Canoe Club Races—Park Lake.
- 3:30 P. M.—Motor and Launch Club Race—Niagara River—Bedell Course.
- 4:00 P. M.—Band Concert—Humboldt Park.
- 4:00 P. M.—Women's Auxiliary—Grand Reception for Distinguished Guests—Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Niagara Square.
- 4 to 6 P. M.—Teas—Women's Christian Association—Niagara Square.  
Working Boys' Home—Niagara Square.  
Women Teachers' Association—Chapter House, Johnson Park.  
Women's Relief Corps—Chapin Post—G. A. R. Rooms, Convention Hall.  
International Sunshine Society—The Konger, 75 Niagara Street.
- 4:30 P. M.—Stuart—King of All Aerial Kings—in his Original High Tight Wire Contortion Act—Main Street.
- 8:00 P. M.—Grotesque Parade—Magnificent, Marvelous, Stupendous and Spectacular Display.
- 8:00 P. M.—Organ Recital—Convention Hall.
- 8:00 P. M.—Band Concert—Lafayette Square.
- 8:00 P. M.—Band Concert—Shelton Square.
- 9:00 P. M.—Reception for the Mayors of Toronto and Hamilton and Officers of the Canadian Regiment, United Army and Navy and National Guard of the State of New York.

# Programme

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1907

## McKINLEY DAY

- 10:00 A. M.—Reception of Invited Guests by the Mayor and Citizens' Committees—Iroquois Hotel.
- 10:00 A. M.—Special Free Exhibition—Celebrated Paintings Loaned for the occasion—Albright Art Gallery.
- 10:30 A. M.—Garden Theater—Addresses—Hon. Horace Boies, Ex-Governor of Iowa. Mrs. Donald McLean, President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution; subject, "Patriotism." Mrs. Alfred G. Hauenstein; subject, "Old Home Week."
- 11:30 A. M.—Stuart—King of All Aerial Kings—in his Original High Tight Wire Contortion Act—Main Street.
- 12:00 Noon.—Chimes—St. Paul's Episcopal Church.
- 12:30 P. M.—Chimes—St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Cathedral.
- 2:00 P. M.—Flight of 2,000 Pigeons—McKinley Monument.
- 2:00 P. M.—Dedication of the McKinley Monument—United States Troops, Fourth Brigade, National Guard; Canadian Regiments, Grand Army of the Republic, Spanish-American War Veterans, Escorting Honorable Charles E. Hughes, Governor of the State of New York, and the McKinley Monument Committee to Niagara Square, where the Ceremonies will take place at 3 o'clock.
- 4 to 6 P. M.—Reception and Musicale—Women's Christian Association—Niagara Square.  
Reception and Musicale—Working Boys' Home—Niagara Square.  
Teas—Women Teachers' Association—Chapter House, Johnson Park.  
Buffalo Nurses' Association—147 Niagara Street.  
Women's Education and Industrial Association—Niagara Square.  
International Sunshine Society—The Konger, 75 Niagara Street.  
Women's Relief Corps—Chapin Post—G. A. R. Rooms, Convention Hall.
- 4:00 P. M.—Tennis and Golf Tournaments—Park Club.
- 4:30 P. M.—Stuart—King of All Aerial Kings—in his Original High Tight Wire Contortion Act—Main Street.
- 8:00 P. M.—Grand Reception for Mrs. Donald McLean, President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution—Hotel Niagara.
- 8:00 P. M.—Ball for Young Folks—Working Boys' Home.
- 8:00 P. M.—Organ Recital—Convention Hall.
- 8:00 P. M.—Reception for Governor Hughes—Saturn Club.
- 8:00 P. M.—Band Concert—Delaware Park.
- 8:00 P. M.—Reception and Ball—Colored People of Buffalo and Their Guests—Convention Hall.
- 9:30 P. M.—Night Run of the Buffalo Fire Department.
- 9:30 P. M.—Fireworks—Delaware Park.

# Programme

F R I D A Y , S E P T E M B E R 6, 1907

## **Buffalo, Fraternal and Irish Day**

- 9:00 A. M.—All Buffalo Steam Whistles Blowing and All Bells Ringing Commence the Day.
- 10:00 A. M.—Special Free Exhibition—Celebrated Paintings, Loaned for the occasion—Albright Art Gallery.
- 10:00 A. M.—Reunion of the 100th and 116th Regiments at Riverside Park—Niagara Street Car.
- 10:30 A. M.—Garden Theater—Address by Former Residents, to be Announced in the Daily Newspapers. Dr. Ida C. Bender; subject, "Old and New Educational Methods." Mme. Deltour Cassasa; subject, "The Feeling of an Adopted Buffalonian on Old Home Week."
- 11:30 A. M.—Stuart—King of All Aerial Kings—in his Original High Tight Wire Contortion Act—Main Street.
- 12:00 Noon.—Chimes—St. Paul's Episcopal Church.
- 12:30 P. M.—Chimes—St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Cathedral.
- 1:00 P. M.—Trolley Party for Mrs. Donald McLean to Niagara Falls and down the Gorge.
- 2:00 P. M.—Until Midnight—Open House at the A. O. H. Hall, Northwest Corner of Main and Mohawk Streets, for the Irish People of Buffalo and a "Caed Mille Falthe" to All Visiting Irishmen and Their Guests and Friends.
- 2:00 P. M.—Finals of the Tennis and Golf Tournaments—Park Club.
- 4 to 6 P. M.—Teas—Buffalo Nurses' Association—147 Niagara Street.  
International Sunshine Society—The Konger, 75 Niagara Street.  
Women's Education and Industrial Association—Niagara Square.  
Working Boys' Home—Niagara Square.  
Women's Christian Association—Niagara Square.  
Women Teachers' Association—Chapter House, Johnson Park.  
Women's Relief Corps—Chapin Post—G. A. R. Rooms, Convention Hall.
- 4:30 P. M.—Stuart—King of All Aerial Kings—in his Original High Tight Wire Contortion Act—Main Street.
- 7:00 P. M.—Band Concert—A. O. H. Band—Main and Mohawk Streets.
- 8:00 P. M.—Grand Parade of All Fraternal Societies of Buffalo and the A. O. H. of Depew, Dunkirk, Lockport, Niagara Falls and Westfield.
- 9:30 P. M.—Public Entertainment and Reception—All Irishmen and Their Friends Are Cordially Invited to Attend A. O. H. Hall—Main and Mohawk Streets.

# Programme

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1907

## CHILDREN'S DAY

- 9:00 A. M.—Parade—Public and Parochial Schools—Grandest Pageant of All Modern Times, Illustrating the History of America from the Landing of Columbus to the Present Day—15,000 School Children in Costume, Marching and in Floats.
- 10:00 A. M.—Special Free Exhibition—Celebrated Paintings, Loaned for the occasion—Albright Art Gallery.
- 11:00 A. M.—Flight of 2,000 Pigeons—McKinley Monument.
- 11:30 A. M.—Stuart—King of All Aerial Kings—in his Original High Tight Wire Contortion Act—Main Street.
- 12:00 Noon.—Chimes—St. Paul's Episcopal Church.
- 12:30 P. M.—Chimes—St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Cathedral.
- 2:00 P. M.—Parade—All German Societies—German Afternoon and Evening—Teutonia Park, “Deutsches Fest”—Addresses by Prominent Germans of Buffalo—Music, Singing and “Gemuedlichkeit.”
- 3:30 P. M.—Motor and Launch Club Races—Letchworth Club.
- 4 to 6 P. M.—Reception and Musicale—Women's Teachers' Association—Chapter House, Johnson Park.  
Teas—Women's Educational and Industrial Association—Niagara Square.  
Working Boys' Home—Niagara Square.  
Women's Christian Association—Niagara Square.  
Buffalo Nurses' Association—147 Niagara Square.  
tion Hall.  
Women's Relief Corps Chapin Post—G. A. R. Rooms, Conven-  
International Sunshine Society—The Konger, 75 Niagara Street.
- 4:00 P. M.—Band Concert—Lafayette Square.
- 4:30 P. M.—Stuart—King of All Aerial Kings—in his Original High Tight Wire Contortion Act—Main Street.
- 8:00 P. M.—Band Concert—Lafayette Square, Shelton Square, The Front and Teutonia Park.

# Programme

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1907

## MORNING

Special Home Week Services at all Churches.

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## AFTERNOON — Convention Hall, 3.30 P. M.

Chairman, Rev. R. V. Hunter.

Organ Prelude.

Prayer—Rev. E. E. Helms.

Song—Torrey-Butler Choir.

Address—The Speaker to be Announced in the Newspapers. Subject,  
“Religion and Patriotism.”

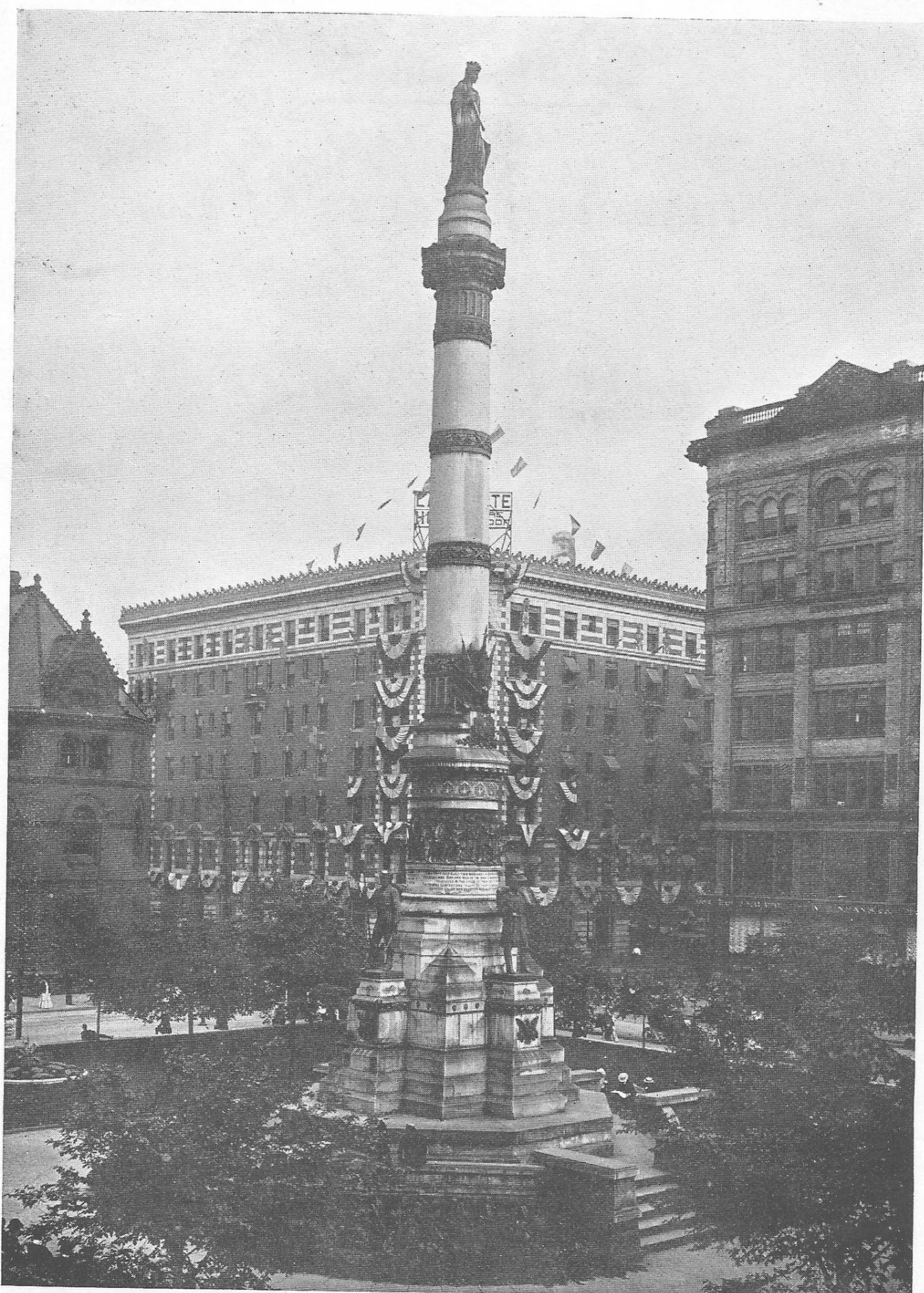
Organ Recital—William J. Gomph.

Vocal Solo—Mrs. Will J. Green, “The Lord is Thy Light.”

Address—Miss Elizabeth Hirschfield, “Jews of Buffalo.”

Song—“America.”

Benediction—Rev. O. P. Gifford.



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, Lafayette Square

# History of the City of Buffalo

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Prior to the outbreak of the great civil war, a facetious individual remarked that Buffalo had had three notable events in its history, namely: The destruction of the village by the British and Indians, December 30th, 1813; the hanging of the three Thayers in 1825, and the big flood of 1844. True, these occurrences have impressed themselves indelibly upon the annals of this municipality and their details rehearsed innumerable times by a preceding generation, but in this day and age we can only recall the remark as a sort of pleasant sarcasm, Buffalo being a notable point in a region whose every foot is historic ground. The Niagara frontier as a maker of history is entitled to a much greater rank than is usually accorded to it by the average historian and a careful survey of the various sections of the city of Buffalo reveal many spots which are associated, some with national history, all with the history of this locality. It is useless at this late day to speculate upon the origin of the name. Buffalo Creek, or River, as it is known in these later years, has been Buffalo Creek from time immemorial, so long that the mind of man runneth not to the contrary; when, how, or from whom or what it received the name, is buried in the forgotten legends of the past. The city, located along this creek or river, receives its name from the stream of water around which it has been built and other than that nothing is known.

In the southern and eastern portions of Buffalo are several sites known to students of Indian remains and ethnology. They indicate battlefields, camping grounds, and, in all probability, burial places, but they long antedate the advent of the white man, and the part they have borne in the history of this section of our country is beyond recovery either in date or actual occurrence.

In point of known events, South Buffalo is the oldest part of the present city. On Buffalo Creek, some three or four miles from its mouth, the first Seneca Indian villages were established during the Revolutionary War, refugees settling there in 1779-80, after Sullivan's raid had destroyed their old homes in the Genesee Valley. In earlier epochs the Eries had their home in this region, but, as a nation, they were wiped out of existence in the disastrous campaign with the Senecas in a bloody and decisive battle which took place near the head of Honeoye Lake. In the neighborhood of these villages was built a council house, at which councils and treaties of national importance were held. Associated with it are the names of Young King, Farmer's Brother, Red Jacket, and other Indian celebrities. Unfortunately, its exact site is not known. In this vicinity was also the Seneca Mission Church, built 1826, abandoned 1843, and gradually destroyed during succeeding years. Indian Church Street now runs through the churchyard and near the site of the building. In the old cemetery were the original graves of Red Jacket and other chiefs, and of Mary Jamison. Their bones were long since removed to other resting places—Mary Jamison to "Glen Iris," the beautiful home of the Hon. William P. Letchworth, at Portage, in 1874, the chiefs to Forest Lawn in 1884 and 1894. Within the enclosure was also to be distinguished the outlines of a



Red Jacket Monument, Forest Lawn

fort evidently constructed long decades ago; its history, too, is shrouded in mystery. Nearby, on Buffam Street, is still standing the Seneca Mission House, in a very excellent state of preservation, with heavy hewn black walnut beams which, if left undisturbed, bid fair to withstand the tooth of time for many years to come. In this house, from 1831 to 1844, dwelt the Rev. Asher Wright, missionary to the Senecas, and his devoted wife. Here also, in 1839, was set up the Mission Press, on which, in the Seneca language, from specially made type, Mr. Wright printed portions of the Scriptures, hymnals, spelling books, a Seneca



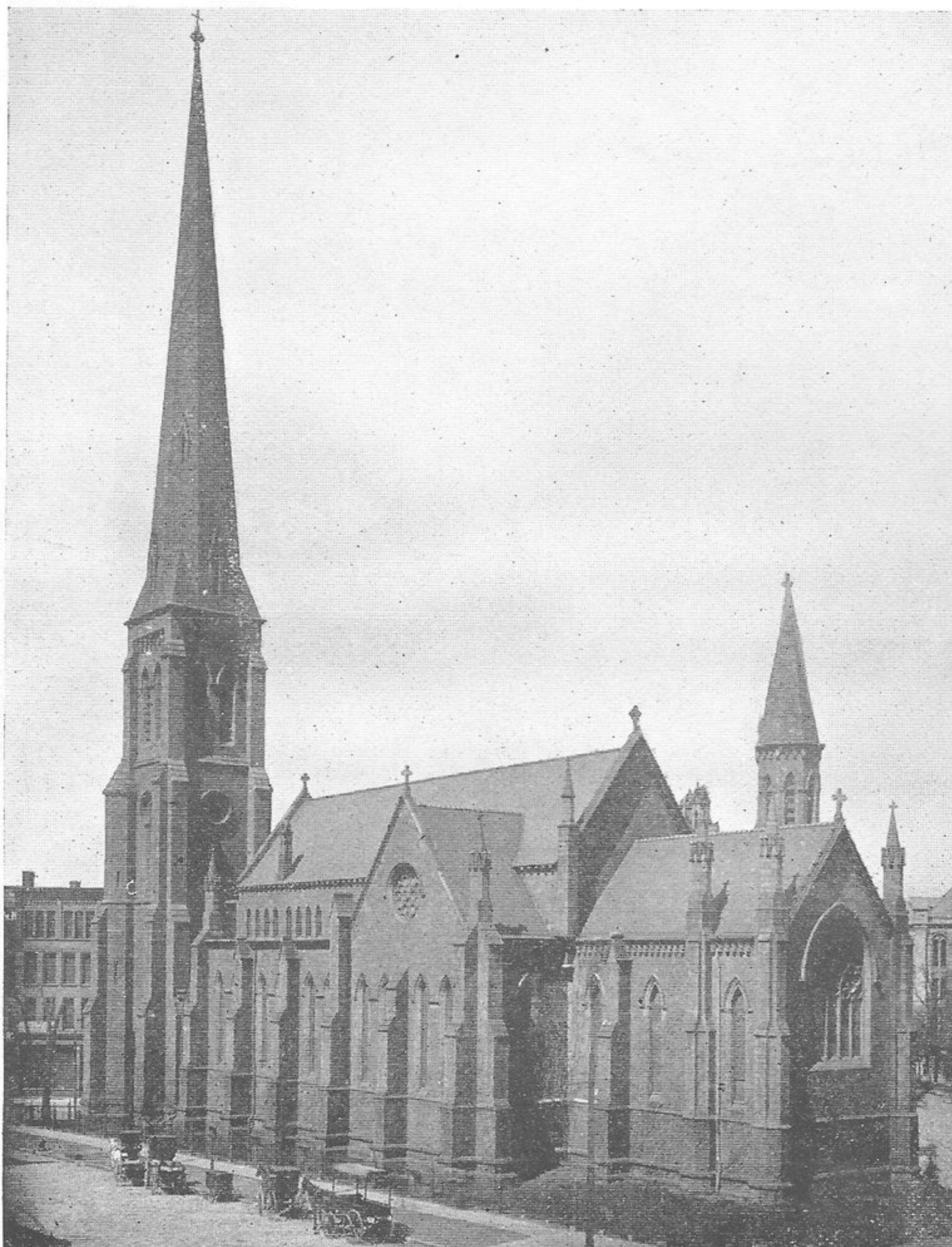
(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

Firemen's Monument, Forest Lawn

lexicon—this, at least, was begun—and a newspaper, the "Mental Elevator," in the Seneca tongue. It is quite probable also that the log house of Red Jacket was in this vicinity although its exact location is not known.

Buffalo, since 1821, has been the county seat of Erie county in the State of New York. When the colony of New York was created in 1683, it was subdivided into ten counties only, namely: Albany, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, was taken from Albany county, and from it, in 1789, was erected Ontario county, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster and Westchester. In 1772, Montgomery County whose western extremities reached the shores of Lake Erie and embraced all that part of New York State lying west of a line running from the eighty-second mile stone on the Pennsylvania line to Lake Ontario. What a magnificent bailiwick

for John Raines and Sereno E. Payne this great territory would now make! In 1802, the western part of Ontario county became Genesee county, and, in 1808, Niagara county was taken from this territory, and was made up of the present Erie and Niagara counties. In April, 1821, Erie county was erected, and its boundaries have always been the same as at the present time. Buffalo was also the first county seat of Niagara county, and in 1810 a court house was erected upon what is practically the site of the present Public Library, Washington, Broadway and Clinton streets, facing Lafayette Square but projecting farther



St. Paul's Church

(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

into the street than does the present building. This court house shared the fate of nearly all the buildings in Buffalo when it was swept by fire, December 30th, 1813. The Legislative session of 1816 authorized the construction of a new court house, which was built on the same spot as the former one and opened for judicial purposes in the spring of 1817. This was the well known building, remembered by many people in Buffalo, with huge columns in front, in which courts were held until March, 1876, when it was abandoned for the present City and County Hall. Buffalo having been the county seat of Niagara county until April, 1821, when Erie county was erected, the original building was the first court

house of Niagara county, and the second building, the second court house of Niagara county, and the first court house of Erie county. This spot was thus, for over sixty years, the center for the administration of justice on the American side of the Niagara and among the members of the bench and bar who frequented its corridors were some of the most distinguished, and the voices of men, even of national reputation, have been heard within its walls. The Surrogate's Court of Erie county was created in 1821, and its sessions prior to 1876 held in a small brick building adjoining the court house and directly on the



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

Central High School

corner of Clinton and Washington streets. The county jail stood in the yard immediately in the rear of the court house.

Passing down Washington street, on the east side, at the head of Quay street, was located the house of the first white settler. Here, in 1789, Cornelius Winne had his home, the first resident of the Buffalo Creek district other than the aborigines. Pamphlets printed as early as 1799 indicate that this region was tolerably well frequented even at that day. Western New York, in these writings, was generally termed the "Genesee Country," and visitors spoke highly of its agricultural possibilities. From this one house of 1789 has come the present flourishing city of Buffalo. It was created as a town in 1810, by act of legislature, and included what is now

## HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO

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Grand Island, Tonawanda, Amherst, Cheektowaga, the north part of West Seneca, and the city of Buffalo. A village charter was granted in 1813, and amended in 1822. In 1832, it became a city with five wards; increased to thirteen in 1852, and to twenty-five in 1891. At the United States census of 1830—the last one preceding the incorporation of the city—a population of 8653 was reported; this was increased, in 1840, to 18,213, and a still greater number in 1850. From that to the present there has been a constant growth which, in 1890, reached 255,664, and became, in 1900, 352,387. The state enumeration taken in



**Old Fort Porter**

(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

1905 indicated a population of 376,587. The first official map of the city of Buffalo issued in 1835 shows the boundary lines of the city at that time to have been: On the north and east, York street (now Porter Avenue), North street, Jefferson street southerly to Eagle street, and thence easterly on Eagle street to what was called Ferry street, about where the Reservation line was run. A study of the map of the Buffalo of today reveals a stretch of territory from three to four miles between these streets and the present city lines, which gives some idea of its growth. It now covers forty-two square miles, and approximately twenty-five thousand acres of land.

With the first house in any community is indissolubly associated the first school and the first church. Early realizing the need of educational facilities, a

meeting of the inhabitants of the village of Buffalo was held March 29th, 1807, at Joseph Landon's tavern, with Zenas Barker chairman of the meeting, at which time a subscription was taken for the erection of a school house in the village. The original subscription book—a precious document—is now in the possession of the Buffalo Historical Society. The carpenter work was done by Levi Strong and George Kith, whose bills for work amounted to \$68.50. It is evident from the entries on the book that the building was started immediately after the subscription, but it was not until November 10th, 1808, that the shingles were pro-



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

Old First Church, where Erie County Bank Building now stands

cured for the school house, and it was undoubtedly finished up for use in that winter (1808-9). It stood on the exact site now occupied by the R. G. Dun Building, at the southwest corner of Swan and Pearl streets, and shared in the general destruction of the village by the British and Indians, December 30th, 1813. Buffalo has always cared well for its school department, and from the humble beginnings herein depicted has grown a magnificent system, embracing at the present time (1907) four high schools, one truant school, one teachers' training school, and sixty-two grammar schools, all of these caring for sixty thousand pupils under charge of 1,450 teachers. A short distance north of the school house, approximately at the corner of Church and Erie streets, Saint Paul's Episcopal parish, in 1819, built the first permanent church

## HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO

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edifice erected in the city of Buffalo, and upon the first land owned by a religious congregation, the site having been donated by the Holland Land Company for church purposes. In this church, Saint Paul's people worshipped until 1850 when it was removed to make way for the present magnificent stone edifice located on the triangle bounded by Pearl, Church and Erie streets. The original edifice of wood was removed to the corner of Genesee and Hickory streets where for a number of years it did service for the German Evangelical St. Peter's congregation. Directly north, across Church street, for sixty-eight years, stood its



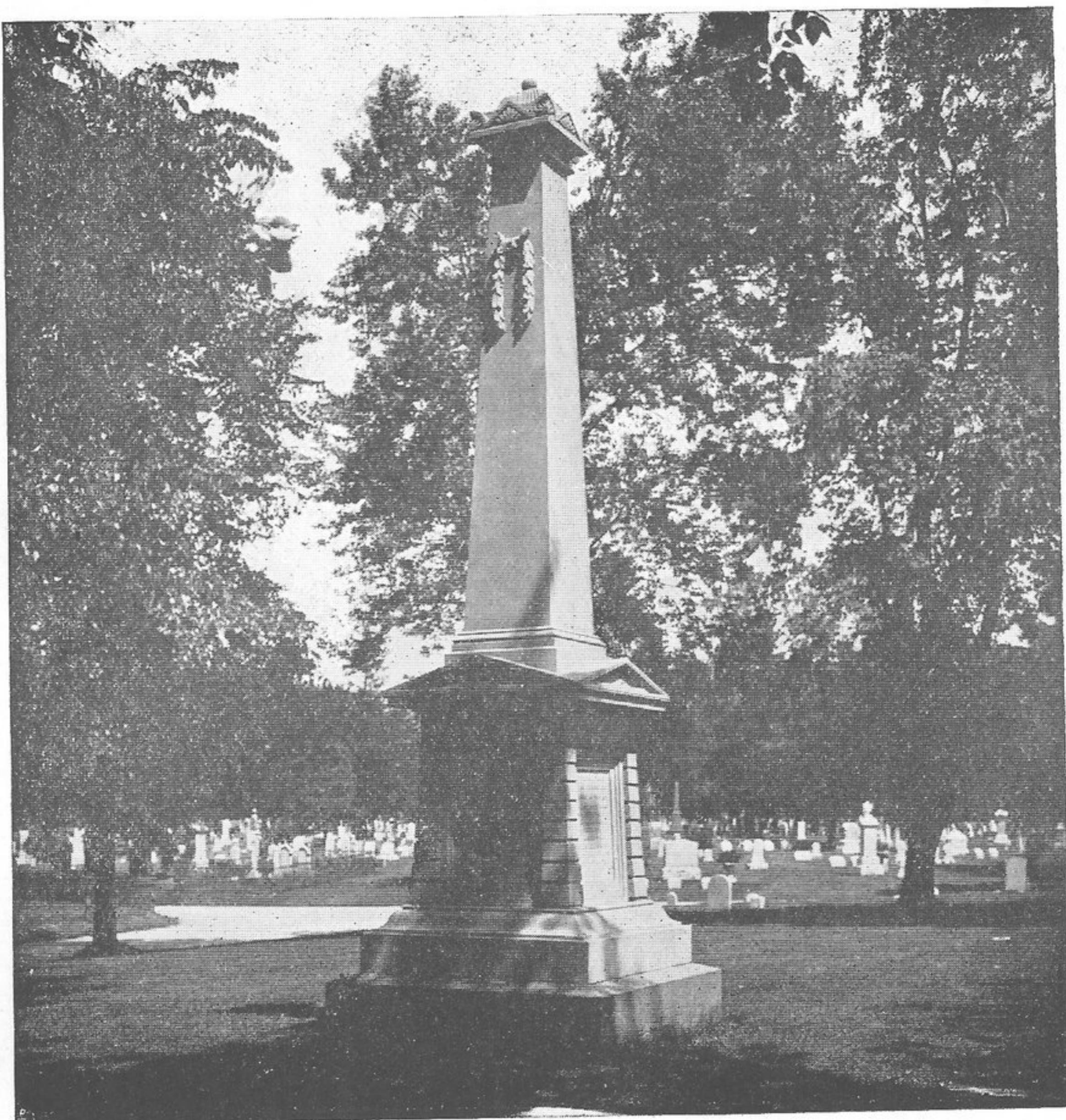
(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

City and County Hall

neighbor, the First Presbyterian Church, occupying the square bounded by Church street, Pearl street, Niagara street and Shelton Square. The original church upon this plot of land was built in 1823 by the First Presbyterian Society, which has the distinction of being the oldest church organization in the city, having been organized February 2, 1812, and maintained an unbroken record to the present time. In 1827 the Society erected a more substantial edifice, in which it worshipped until 1891, when it removed to its present stately edifice on the Circle. The first house that was regularly used for religious purposes stood on the west side of Pearl street, a short distance south of Niagara street, probably about where the north wall of the present Garden Theater is located. This was erected by the Methodists in December, 1818, but was in use

for only a short term of years. Prior to this time religious services of various kinds were held at public buildings and private houses in different parts of the city.

A short walk westward on Church street brings one to the City and County Hall, opened for official purposes in the spring of 1876. The present building took the place of some small, unpretentious buildings used for city offices, but not remarkable either for symmetry or architectural outlines. In earlier years, a portion of this same land was occupied as a public cemetery, but, in the year



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

Farmers Brother's Monument, Forest Lawn

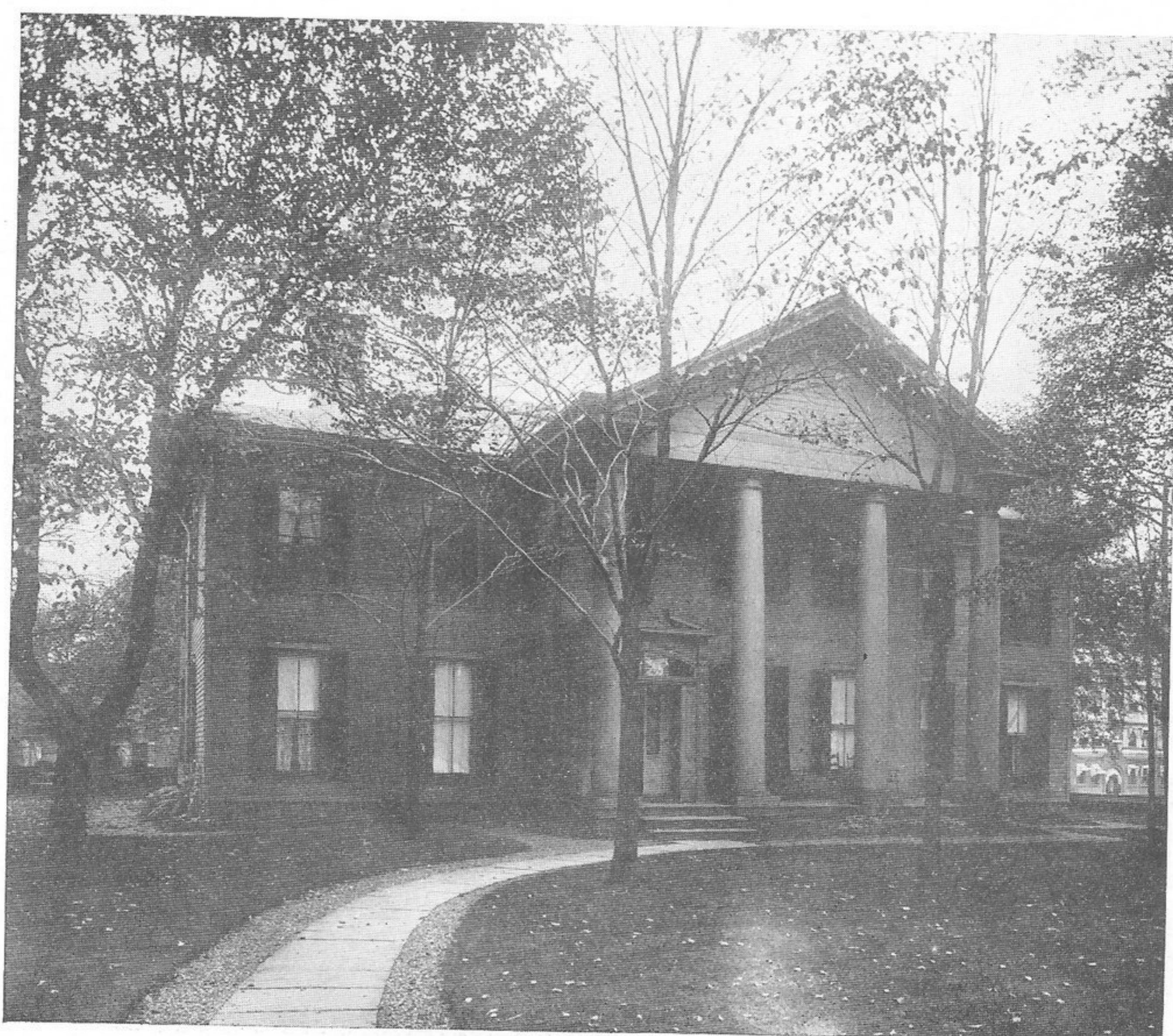
1852, was abandoned and 1,158 bodies taken from its enclosure and removed to Forest Lawn Cemetery. The public monument near the center of the old grounds commemorates this removal, and also contains the names of several American officers who were killed in Canada during the campaigns of the War of 1812. On one face of the monument is carved only the name "Farmer's Brother," in honor of the Indian chieftain who led the Indian allies of the American troops in that war. In the immediate vicinity of the present and former city office buildings, just west of Niagara Square on Genesee street, occurred in June, 1825, a triple execution, one of the notable and much discussed incidents of early Buffalo history. Three brothers named Thayer were convicted of the murder of John

## HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO

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Love, a peddler, in the town of Boston, and were executed by hanging, an event which attracted an immense concourse of visitors to the village and became one of the incidents which the average resident for many years never failed to recall upon all suitable occasions and doubtless some unsuitable ones as well.

Passing along Franklin street, or Delaware avenue, to Niagara square, fronting it on the southwest face, is the Wilkeson homestead, which brings to mind one of the sturdy characters of early Buffalo history—Judge Samuel Wilkeson, to whom, more than any one man, is due the development of Buffalo



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)  
**Wilkeson Homestead, Niagara Square**

as a commercial center by the first improvement of the harbor and the extension hither of the Erie Canal. In the embryo days of Buffalo and Black Rock, nature seems to have lent a helping hand to the latter place by reason of a sandbar at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, which sent all trading craft then traversing the lakes to Black Rock for a harbor. The earliest movement toward ridding the harbor of this incubus was by private subscription. Government aid was first invoked for Buffalo harbor in 1826. In that year \$15,000 was granted for improvements at the mouth of Buffalo Creek. Small appropriations were made, sometimes at intervals of several years, up to the Civil War. From 1866 to 1894 frequent and larger appropriations were made and large sums were expended on works, which, like the sea wall, have since been abandoned.

Much work was done on the several outer breakwaters in forms of construction, which either could not withstand the onslaught of old Erie's waves or were soon superseded by other and better forms of construction. The money spent had already mounted into the millions, when the passage of the River and Harbor Act of 1896 appropriated for Buffalo harbor work an aggregate of \$2,200,000, with the stipulation that not more than 25 per cent. of it could be expended in any one year. But this act, which was based on the carefully-worked out plans of the engineers, put the work on a new basis, and by guaran-



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

Harbor View showing Elevators

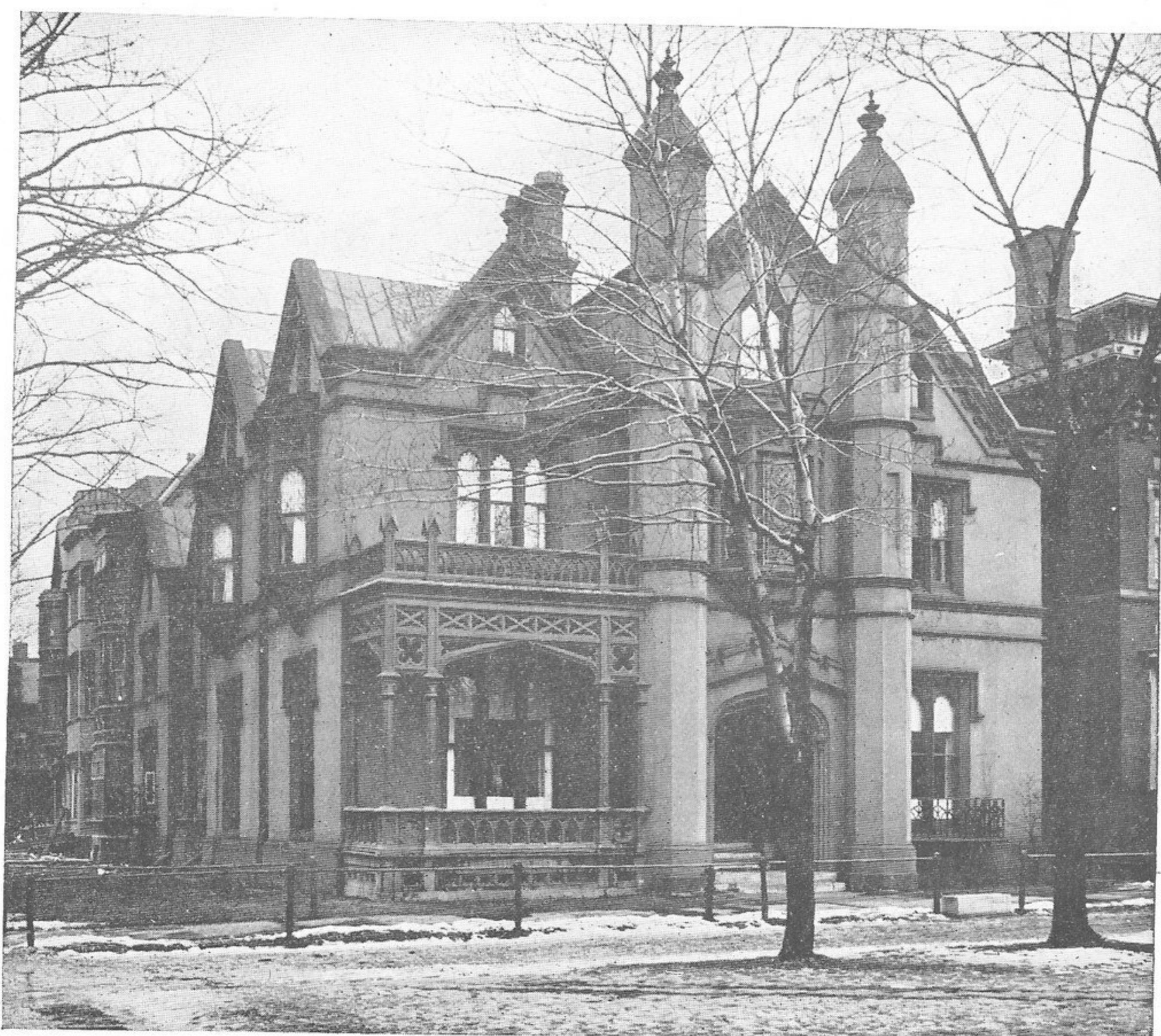
teeing its continuance made it possible to plan and execute to far better purpose than had ever been the case before. The new period of construction began in May, 1897, and has continued, without other interruption than the winters, to the present time.

There was also a fierce controversy between the two villages at the time of the building of the Erie Canal as to which should have the honor of being its western terminus. General Peter B. Porter, a resident of Black Rock, lent his splendid reputation and influence to Black Rock, while the contest for Buffalo was led by Judge Wilkeson. In the end Buffalo prevailed and the outcome was that Buffalo eventually became the greater municipality, absorbing the smaller. The subject of a canal was introduced as early as 1803 by Gouverneur

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Morris, although the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, which was incorporated in 1792, was a practical forerunner of the canal. This company constructed a canal and locks around Little Falls, in the Mohawk Valley, opening water communication westward to Lake Ontario. In 1808, Joshua Forman of Onondaga County introduced into the Assembly a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint commission to consider the subject of "a canal between the Hudson River and Lake Erie." In 1810, Gouverneur Morris, Stephen Van Rensselaer, DeWitt Clinton, Simeon DeWitt, William North,



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

Millard Fillmore House, Niagara Square, now Castle Inn

Thomas Eddy and Peter B. Porter were appointed by the Legislature as Commissioners to explore the proposed routes. In June, 1812, an act was framed authorizing the borrowing of \$5,000,000, but the war stopped all progress and two years later the act was repealed. In 1816, the project was revived, and on July 4, 1817, practical work was commenced at Rome. The middle section, from Utica to Montezuma, was finished in July, 1820; the eastern section was completed in October, 1823; the western section was completed in the fall of 1825, and the great waterway opened for travel October 25th.

On the northeast face of Niagara Square stands the residence of former President Millard Fillmore, who, after his retirement from the Presidency, until his death in 1874, occupied it as his home.

The transition from the first citizen of the land to the first citizen of Buffalo was an easy and natural one and accepted without question by his fellow citizens. Dignified, but always courteous, of a fine form and face, Mr. Fillmore was easily the most prominent personage on the streets of Buffalo until his passing away. Buffalo has the honor of having furnished two Presidents of the United States—Millard Fillmore and Grover Cleveland—the latter of whom enjoys the unique distinction of having served two terms with another incumbent holding the office for one term between the first and second terms, the only



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

Milburn House, 1178 Delaware Avenue,  
where President McKinley died

instance of the kind in the history of our country. Both men had served acceptably in other positions before entering the White House—Mr. Cleveland as Sheriff of Erie County, Mayor of Buffalo and Governor of New York State and Mr. Fillmore as a member of the New York Legislature, Representative in Congress, State Comptroller and Vice-President.

Midway between the Wilkeson and Fillmore homes, Niagara street, one of the early time avenues leading out of the city, crosses Niagara Square, running northwesterly and northerly to the city line and thence along the Niagara frontier. The center of the square is now embellished with the stately monument to William McKinley, the great President, who lost his life in Buffalo in September, 1901, a victim of one of the most atrocious crimes to be found in all

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the annals of the civilized world. In the northerly part of Buffalo, at a distance of perhaps three miles from its business center, an iron bridge carries Niagara street over a stream of water known as Scajqua Creek, so named from a distinguished Indian chieftain of earlier days. During the War of 1812 the same stream was spanned by a bridge almost in the same location as the present one and around this bridge centers considerable war history. On the third day of July, 1814, the American army under Gen. Brown crossed Niagara River for the invasion of Canada. Fort Erie, just across the bay, was captured almost without any resistance. Then followed on the 5th day of July, the battle of



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

**74th Regiment Armory**

Chippawa and on the 25th of the same month the battle of Lundy's Lane, two of the most fiercely contested fights for the numbers engaged recorded in the war history of our country. Lundy's Lane was followed by the retreat of the remnant of the little army to Fort Erie, and the long and bloody siege of that fortress lasting from August 7th to September 17th with a loss to the British forces of at least 2,000, and to the Americans about 1,200. It ended with the sortie September 17th by which the British besieging forces were pushed back and their batteries destroyed. The American troops continued to occupy the fort until November 5th following, when it was abandoned and blown up by the Americans, who recrossed to Buffalo. Fort Erie, that is, the old fort itself, is on the Canadian shore, almost directly opposite the mouth of Buffalo Harbor. It is now under charge of the Canadian government as a part of a park

system extending along the Niagara frontier. A monument to the memory of the British organizations which participated in the siege and the officers killed has been erected on its ramparts which are largely in the same condition as when the fort was abandoned by the Americans in 1814, and what is left of the fort, as some of the stone which made up its walls had been carried away, will be preserved for the inspection of all coming generations.

At this time there were two distinct villages on the frontier, viz.: Buffalo, which lay principally along its present Main street, and Black Rock, another settlement somewhat to the south of Scajaquada Creek. Buffalo was composed



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

New 65th Regiment Armory

of about one hundred houses, and perhaps five hundred to six hundred inhabitants, while Black Rock was still smaller, although more of a business center. Between the two was, of course, all woods. Long years ago with the rapid growth in population and business interests the two were merged into one municipality under the general name of Buffalo.

General Brown, the American commander at the time of the campaign of 1814, had accumulated large quantities of military supplies, ammunition, guns, etc., at both Black Rock and Buffalo, designed for the army in Canada. Upon retiring from the vicinity of Lundy's Lane battlefield, the American forces were back in Fort Erie on the 1st of August, 1814. Buffalo and Black Rock were garrisoned by the first battalion of the First United States Rifles and some militia and a few Indians, numbering about three hundred and fifty men

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all told, commanded by Major Lodowick Morgan of the First United States Rifles. On the night of August 2d, General Drummond, the British commander, detailed a force of fifteen hundred men under command of Lieutenant-Colonel John G. P. Tucker, for the destruction of the military stores at Buffalo and Black Rock and the dispersion of the troops there stationed, his object being to prevent any succor to the besieged troops in Fort Erie. This force landed near the foot of Squaw Island and came up through the woods to the bridge at Scajaquada Creek. Upon hearing of the landing, Major Morgan



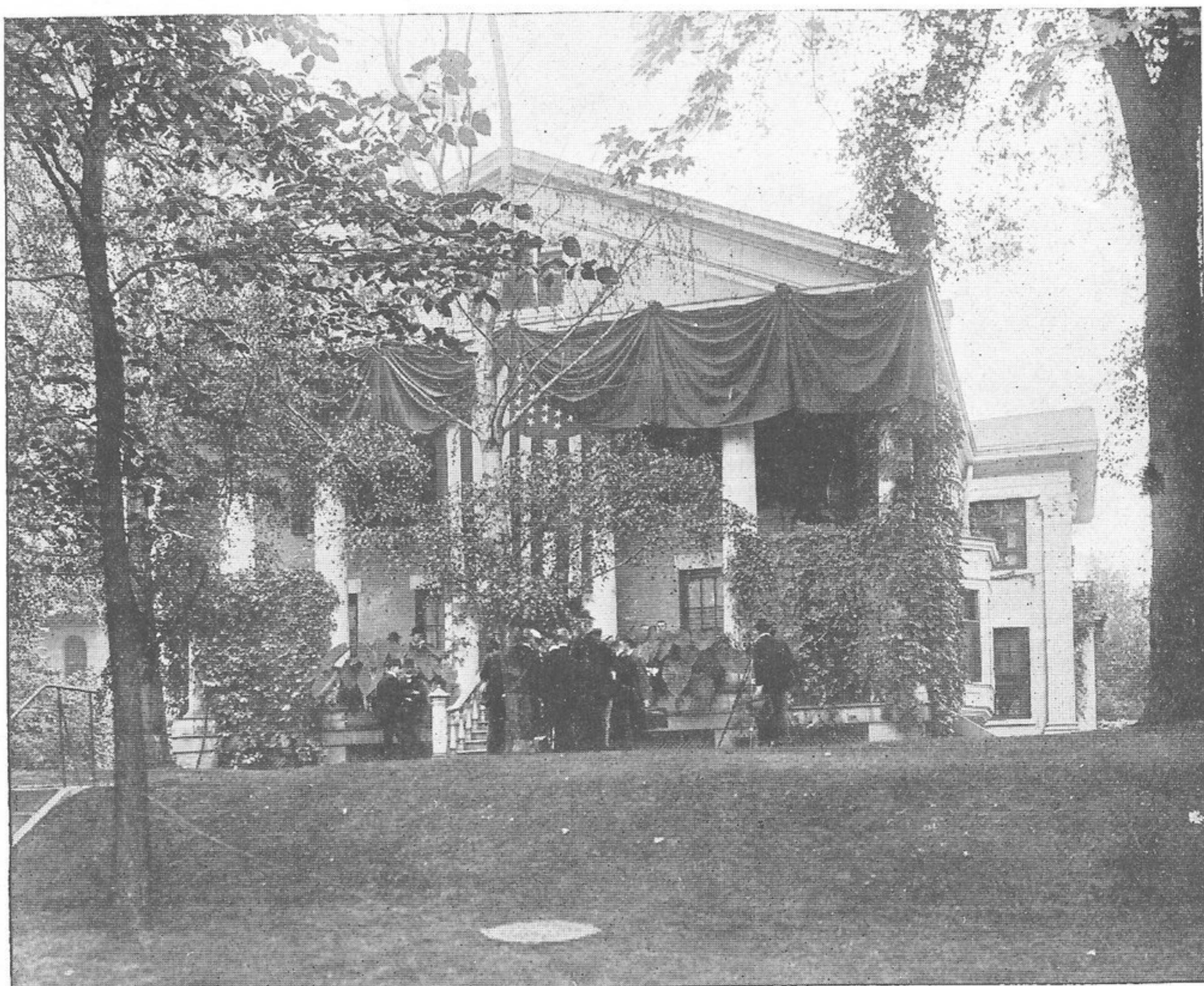
(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

Y. M. C. A. Building

moved his small but efficient force to the south side of the Scajaquada, and threw up some log breastworks. The bridge in question was of the jack knife order, highest in the center and raising so as to permit the passage of boats through to the river. In addition to the breastworks, Major Morgan tore up the planking on the south half of the bridge, and owing to its peculiar construction this could not be seen from the other half. The British troops reached the bridge at about 4 o'clock in the morning of August 3d and attempted to cross. Notwithstanding the sharp fire from the Americans they reached the center of the bridge and were halted at the open trap before them. They endeavored with great pluck to restore the planking, but were unable to do so. They also endeavored to cross the creek further up, but were driven back in that move-

ment. At length, after two and one-half hours of fighting, they returned to their boats and across the river to the British camp. Colonel Tucker acknowledged in his report a loss of twelve killed, seventeen wounded and five missing, but it is supposed to have been much larger. The American loss was slight, as the British fire was too high and the bullets went mainly into the trees, causing a shower of leaves to fall like rain.

About one mile south of the Scajaquada Creek bridge on what was then the Black Rock road, now Niagara street, stood in the early part of the war,



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

**Wilcox Residence, Delaware Avenue, where President Roosevelt took the Oath of Office**

Fort Tompkins, or, as it is sometimes called, Fort Adams, mounting seven cannon, the largest and most important fortification on the American shore around Buffalo during the War of 1812. About midway between these two points occurred sharp fighting on the 11th day of July, 1813, when the British crossed over to their first assault on Black Rock and Buffalo. The invading troops were commanded by Colonel Bisshop and at first made considerable headway, but were finally routed near Fort Tompkins by a force of regulars, militia and Indians, hastily collected by that valiant soldier, statesman and most estimable American citizen, General Peter B. Porter. In retiring to their boats the British commander was mortally wounded and died five days after reaching the Canadian shore. He is buried in the cemetery covering what was the fighting center of the Lundy's Lane battlefield. Near where the fighting occurred

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in Buffalo is Breckenridge street, a prominent street running at right angles with Niagara River, and in this street, near the old Presbyterian Church, a landmark for many years, General Scott placed his cannon during the socalled Patriot War troubles of 1837.

Returning again to the Scajaquada bridge, the creek flows into the Niagara River, a few rods west of the crossing, and in the angle formed by the river and the creek, now much modified by harbor improvements, was located during the War of 1812 what was known as the Sailors' Battery, and it, too, contributed



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

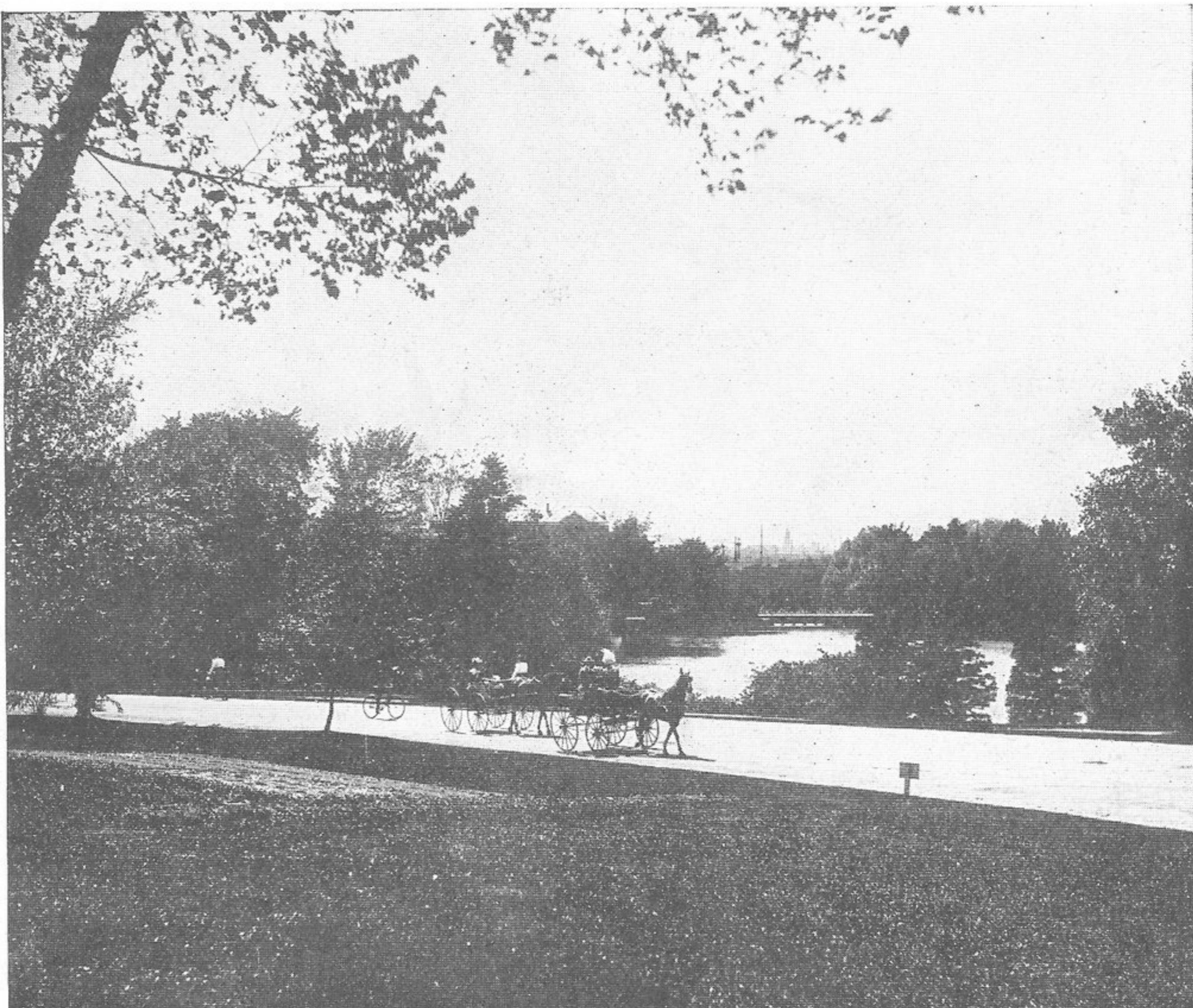
Buffalo Zoo, Delaware Park

its quota of war history to the annals of that eventful period. When the British crossed over for the destruction of Black Rock and Buffalo the last of December, 1813, the Sailors Battery was the first point assailed by the left flank of the invading force. It was easily captured and following came the destruction of the shipyard, the defeat and dispersion, to use no harsher phrase, of the militia sent to oppose the landing of the enemy, and the destruction of Black Rock and Buffalo by fire on the 30th day of December, 1813.

East of this bridge, however, was the noted plant, which is of great interest in the recollections of Buffalo, being the location known as the old shipyard formed by an expansion of the creek, and which may have been in the earlier days of much larger dimensions than at the present time. Here, in 1813, five

vessels of Commodore Perry's fleet were fitted out. They were hastily built of timber which was cut in the immediate neighborhood, mainly white and black oak, chestnut and pine, some of it used the very day the trees were felled, but small and incomplete as they were, they did valiant service in the great engagement on the 10th of September following, by which the naval power of Great Britain on the lakes was shattered.

Commodore Perry was ordered to report to Commodore Chauncey at Sackett's Harbor February 17, 1813, and arrived at that point March 3d. His



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

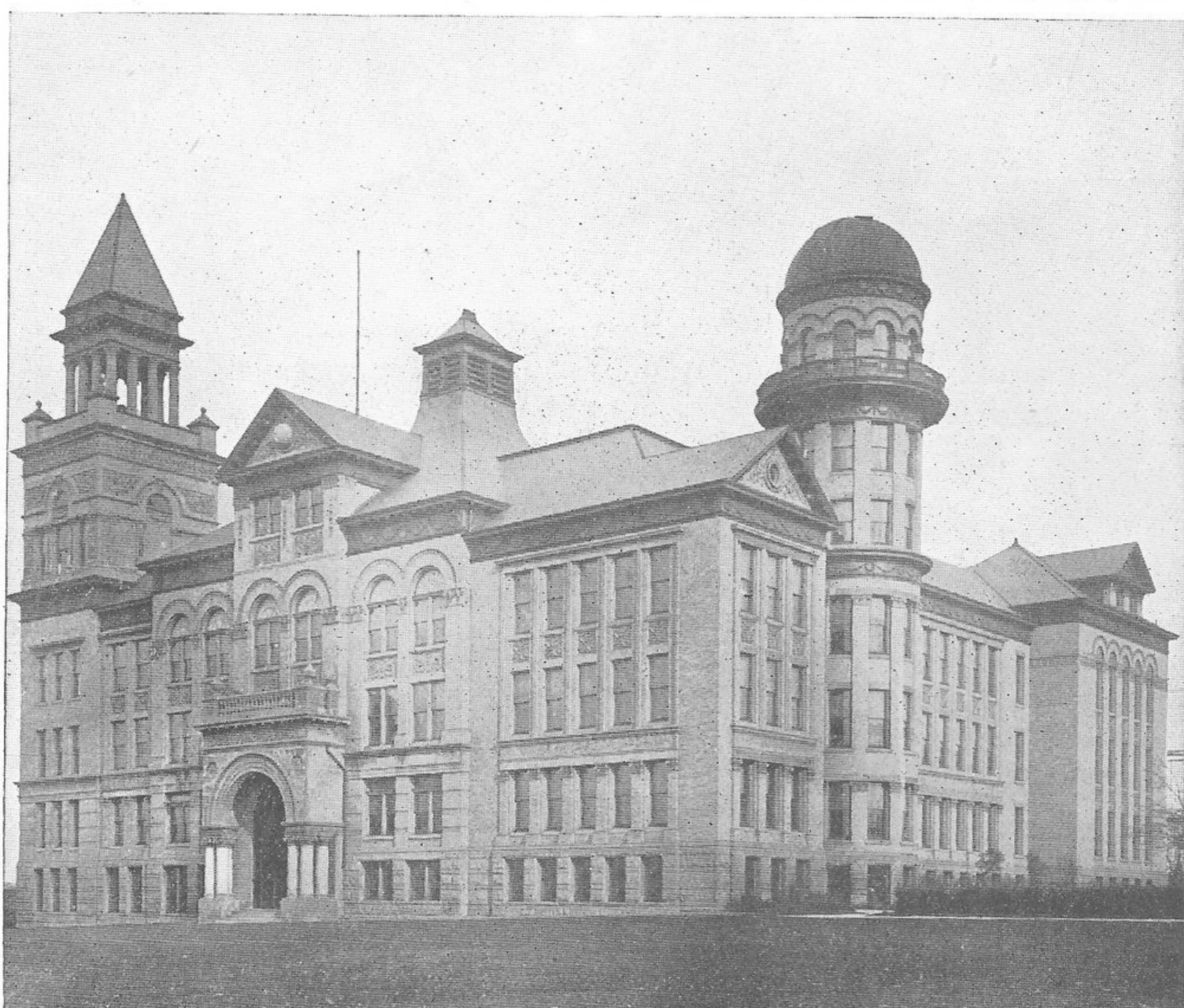
View in Delaware Park

services there were apparently not needed and he was directed to proceed to Presque Isle (now Erie), Pa., to hasten the equipment of a little squadron then being organized. He reached Buffalo March 24th and spent the next day in examining the vessels at the Black Rock shipyard. After this inspection he proceeded to Presque Isle, or Erie, arriving there March 27th. Early in May the three smaller vessels at the shipyard were launched, and on May 24th two brigs were afloat. The outlet of the creek and river was commanded by the British batteries on the Canadian shore, but May 27th, Fort George, towards the mouth of the Niagara River, was captured after severe fighting and immediately after Fort Erie was evacuated and the British for the time being abandoned the entire line of the Niagara River. Here was a golden opportunity and advantage was at once taken of it. The five vessels had been built by Henry

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Eckford, a noted marine constructor and boat builder. Mr. Eckford was a native of Scotland and at this time thirty-eight years of age. He commenced the business of boat building at New York in 1796, and when the War of 1812 broke out secured many large contracts with the government for vessels on the lakes. Soon after the close of the war he built the Robert Fulton, a steamship of one thousand tons, to run between New York and New Orleans. He became naval constructor at the Brooklyn navy yard, but soon left the position, a superabundance of red tape and bureau interference not being to his liking. At the request of General Jackson he furnished plans for a new organ-



Masten Park High School

(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

ization of the United States navy. In 1831 he built a sloop of war for the Sultan of Turkey, and was made chief naval constructor for the Turkish Empire. He died suddenly at Constantinople on the 12th day of November, 1832. The five vessels which he had built at the Black Rock yard were loaded with much needed stores at the yard and on the 6th of June, oxen, seamen and two hundred soldiers under Captains Brevoort and Young, with strong ropes, over willing shoulders, commenced warping the boats against the swift current of the Niagara River. The task was one of incredible hardship and it was six days before the little flotilla entered the waters of Lake Erie, about two miles distant from the starting point. It sailed from Buffalo June 13th and joined the balance of the fleet at Cascade Creek on the 19th.

During the subsequent engagement of September 10th one of Perry's vessels, the Scorpion, which, by the way, fired the first and also the last shots in the engagement, was commanded by a stalwart Buffalonian, Commodore Stephen Champlin, while it is not at all unlikely that many of the blue jackets were from the same locality. These were Buffalo's contributions to the squadron which fought and won the great victory so tersely described by the commander in a message which shall forever go buzzing down the wires of the centuries, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

In later years many vessels and canal boats were built in this same ship-

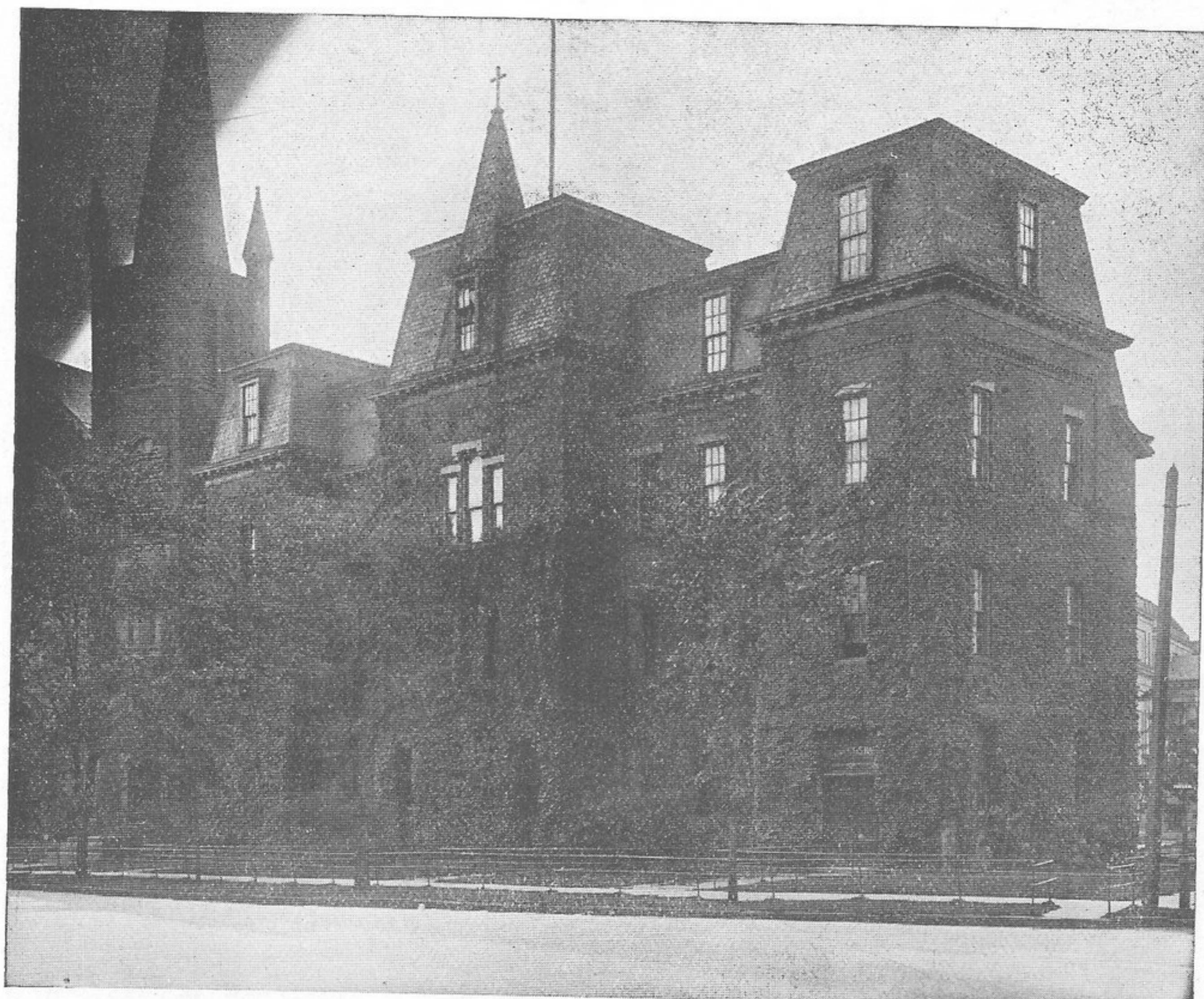


(Photo by Oscar Simon)

Lafayette High School

yard, the most noted one being the first steamboat which sailed out of Buffalo harbor, the "Walk-in-the-Water," in 1818. A melancholy incident occurred while the Perry vessels lay in the harbor at the mouth of the creek, and is directly connected with a spectacular episode in Buffalo history. Mr. Gamaliel St. John was a prominent merchant of Buffalo at this time and undertook upon a certain occasion to pilot some gentlemen around the harbor in a small boat. In doing this it became necessary to pass around these vessels destined for Perry's fleet, and while making this detour the boat was overturned and Mr. St. John unfortunately drowned. His home and property were on Main street, now in the heart of the city, and there his widow with her children continued their residence. When the British and Indians swept through Buffalo with

fire and sword December 30th, following, Mrs. St. John, or the Widow St. John, as she was always spoken of, plead with the commander for her home and so efficient was her plea, or so diplomatic or hypnotic, it is hard to classify it, her house was spared, the only dwelling in Buffalo not consigned to the flames in that dismal hour of distress and disaster. The St. John house became a landmark and the story a household word in Buffalo. It was swept away long ago with the march of improvements, and the site is now a part of the plot of land occupied by a business block, known as the H. A. Meldrum department



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

Holy Angels' Parochial School

store. Quite in contrast with this was the fate of her neighbor, Mrs. Lovejoy, living directly across the street, who for merely expostulating with an Indian about a bright colored bed covering or shawl, was tomahawked and her body cremated by the flames which destroyed her own dwelling.

Opposite Youngstown, Niagara County, was Fort George, which still remains an interesting object lesson of that troublesome period. Here was fought the sharp engagement on the 27th day of May, 1813, already alluded to, and it is interesting to state that the capture of the fort on this occasion was the result of a combined attack by land and naval forces—the land forces commanded by Colonel Winfield Scott and the naval contingent by Commodore O. H. Perry—a combination hard to match.

At the mouth of Niagara River, on the Canadian shore, was Fort Mississauga, which during the 1812 period was a strongly fortified position. Between the two forts—George and Mississauga—was the small village of Newark, destroyed by the American army commanded by General McClure in December, 1813. The destruction of this village was one of the most cruel, unnecessary and short-sighted acts during the entire war and was paid for many fold by the unfortunate residents of the American shore of the Niagara frontier. On the 18th of December, Colonel Murray of the British army crossed the river at Five-Mile Meadows, three miles



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

General Porter House, 1192 Niagara St., now included in  
Thomas Automobile Works, former Homes of  
General Porter and Grover Cleveland

above Fort Niagara, captured the fort and immediately started to devastate the entire frontier. This was successfully accomplished and terminated on the 30th day of the same month by the destruction of Black Rock and Buffalo. During this period Lewiston, Schlosser, Youngstown, Tuscarora Village, Manchester (now Niagara Falls village), in addition to Black Rock and Buffalo, were consigned to flames, many innocent persons butchered, as well as lives lost in the attempt to stay the progress of the invading enemy.

In this section of the city still stands the old Porter house, a short distance below Ferry street, facing the canal and river, the most historic building in the city. Erected in 1816 by Gen. Peter B. Porter, it was, until 1836, his residence, passing then into the hands of the Hon. Lewis F. Allen, and now used for office

purposes by the E. R. Thomas Motor Company. During its occupancy as a residence, it was for many years a house of distinguished hospitality. Among the guests entertained by General Porter were men and citizens of no small importance: General Lafayette, John Quincy Adams, DeWitt Clinton, and other distinguished men, as well as Red Jacket and every prominent Indian of the vicinity. Among Mr. Allen's guests may be named Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, General Scott, General Macomb, and others not less famous, and a member of his household for a time was his nephew, Grover Cleveland, Buffalo's second



(Photo by Oscar Simon)

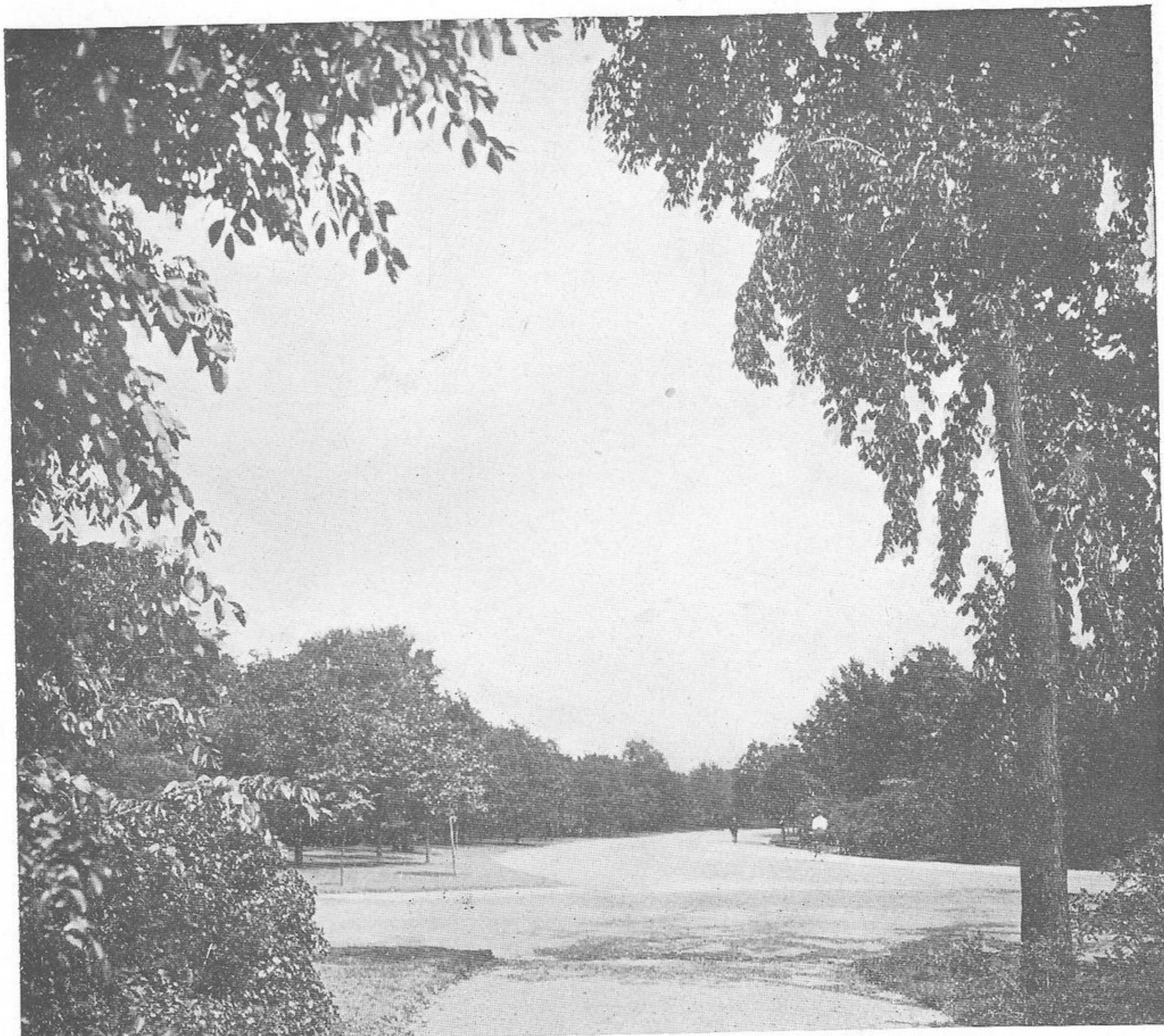
Scene in Delaware Park

President of the United States. The construction of the canal and railroad, and sale of land, has shorn the building of much of its surrounding estate, but the house still stands, the embodiment of more Niagara frontier history than any other structure in Buffalo.

South of this mansion was the site of the old ferry, in use at least as early as Revolutionary times, and by means of which thousands of the first settlers in Michigan and the Middle West passed to their destination. This ferry was at the famous Black Rock, which gave its name to the village. The rock itself was destroyed in the construction of the Erie Canal. It was an outcrop of the local limestone, some 200 or 300 feet long, extending, a natural wharf,

into the river at a point approximately opposite the south line of the street railway company's buildings, west side of Niagara street, below the junction of Front avenue. The abandoned Fort street marked the approach to it.

Of earthworks and other defensive positions in and around Buffalo and Black Rock during the 1812 war period, in addition to those already named, was a battery on the site of the home of the late Colonel William A. Bird, a three-gun battery; south from Fort Tompkins, not far from the waterworks, a mortar battery with one eight-inch mortar, nicknamed the "Old Sow"; a



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

View in Delaware Park

light earthwork with one 24-pounder on the northerly corner of the Fort Porter grounds, and a breastwork near the northeast corner of the Terrace and Pearl street.

The destruction of Buffalo by the British and Indians, December 30, 1813, is the most conspicuous and spectacular event in the early history of the village. On the evening of December 29th about eight hundred British troops and two hundred Indians crossed the Niagara River and took possession of the Sailors' Battery. Brigadier-General Amos Hall was in command at Buffalo, and Brigadier-General Hopkins at Black Rock, with a force aggregating a little over two thousand militia and volunteers, raw, undisciplined troops,

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poorly armed and equipped. General Hall ordered the troops at Black Rock to dislodge the British, who had taken possession of the Sailors' Battery, but the militia became disorganized and scattered almost at the first fire. Lieutenant-Colonel Chapin and Major Adams were ordered forward with their commands, but after a short skirmish the men fled and did not again rally. The Ontario County Volunteers under Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeslie were then sent forward and proved that they were made of much sterner stuff than the average militiamen of that era. Before reaching the ground day had begun to dawn



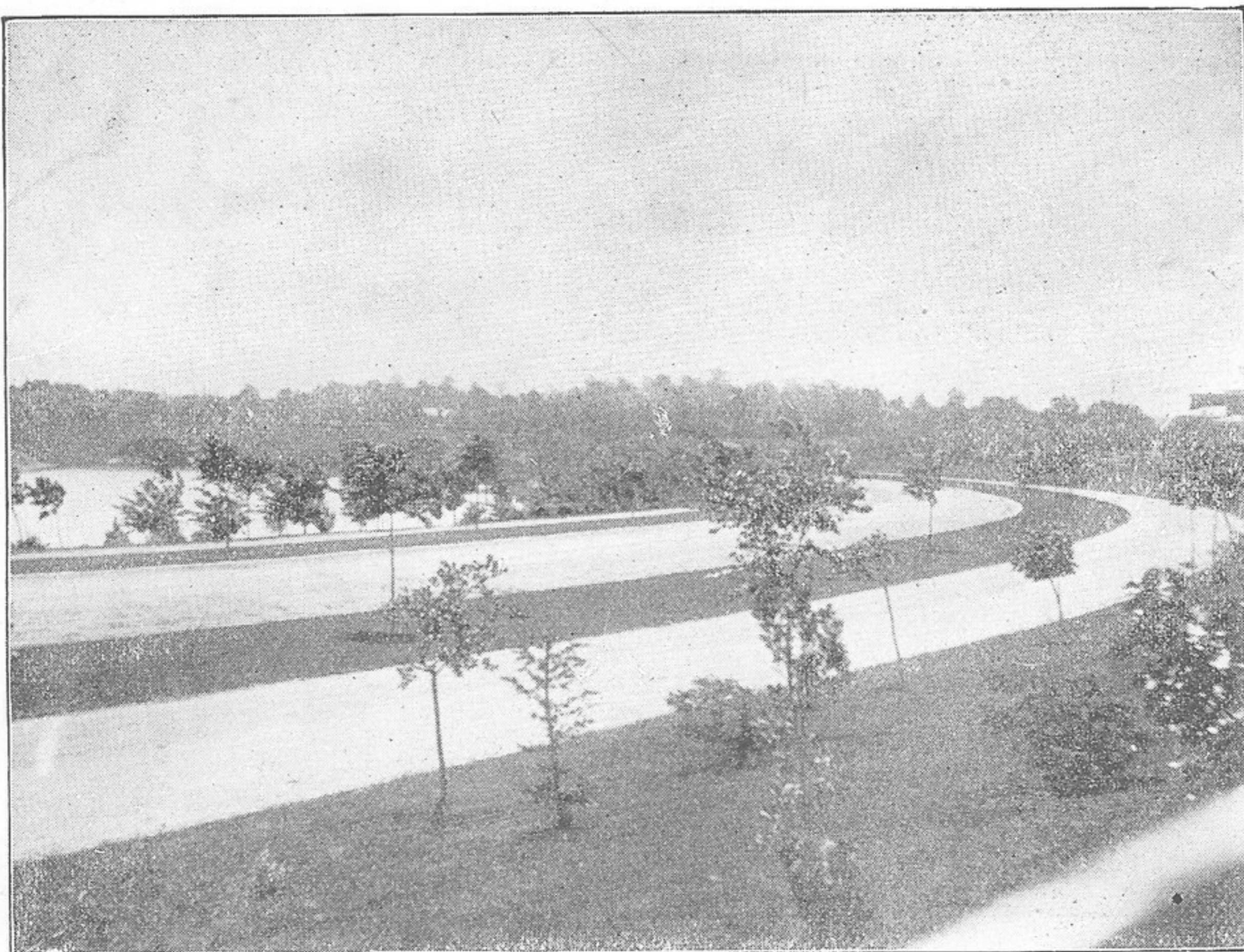
View in Delaware Park

(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

and revealed a British detachment crossing to this side in the rear of General Peter B. Porter's house on Niagara street near Auburn avenue, while their right at the same time was approaching Fort Tompkins. Major-General Riall, a veteran English officer, was in command.

The line of action of the enemy having thus been revealed, General Hall promptly made a new disposition of his forces, and Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeslie with the Ontario volunteers, was ordered to attack the enemy's center at the water's edge. Meanwhile the enemy's left had been moving up from Scajquada Creek upon the American right. Lieutenant-Colonel Granger's Indians and the Canadian volunteers under Lieutenant-Colonel Mallory, were

sent to meet this move, and Lieutenant Seeley, with his six-pounder and two heavier guns, were also brought into service. Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeslie's men made a most determined fight, but the right rapidly melted away. Lieutenant-Colonel McMahon's Chautauqua corps was ordered up, but that broke and scattered almost before getting under fire. Only Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeslie's men stood fire, and finally, outnumbered and outflanked, they were obliged to retire along the beach to avoid capture. By this time the remainder of the American forces were flying in all directions. A few courageous ones, among them Lieutenant-Colonel Chapin and Lieutenant Seeley, retired slowly along Niagara street toward Buffalo. Lieutenant Seeley had then but seven men



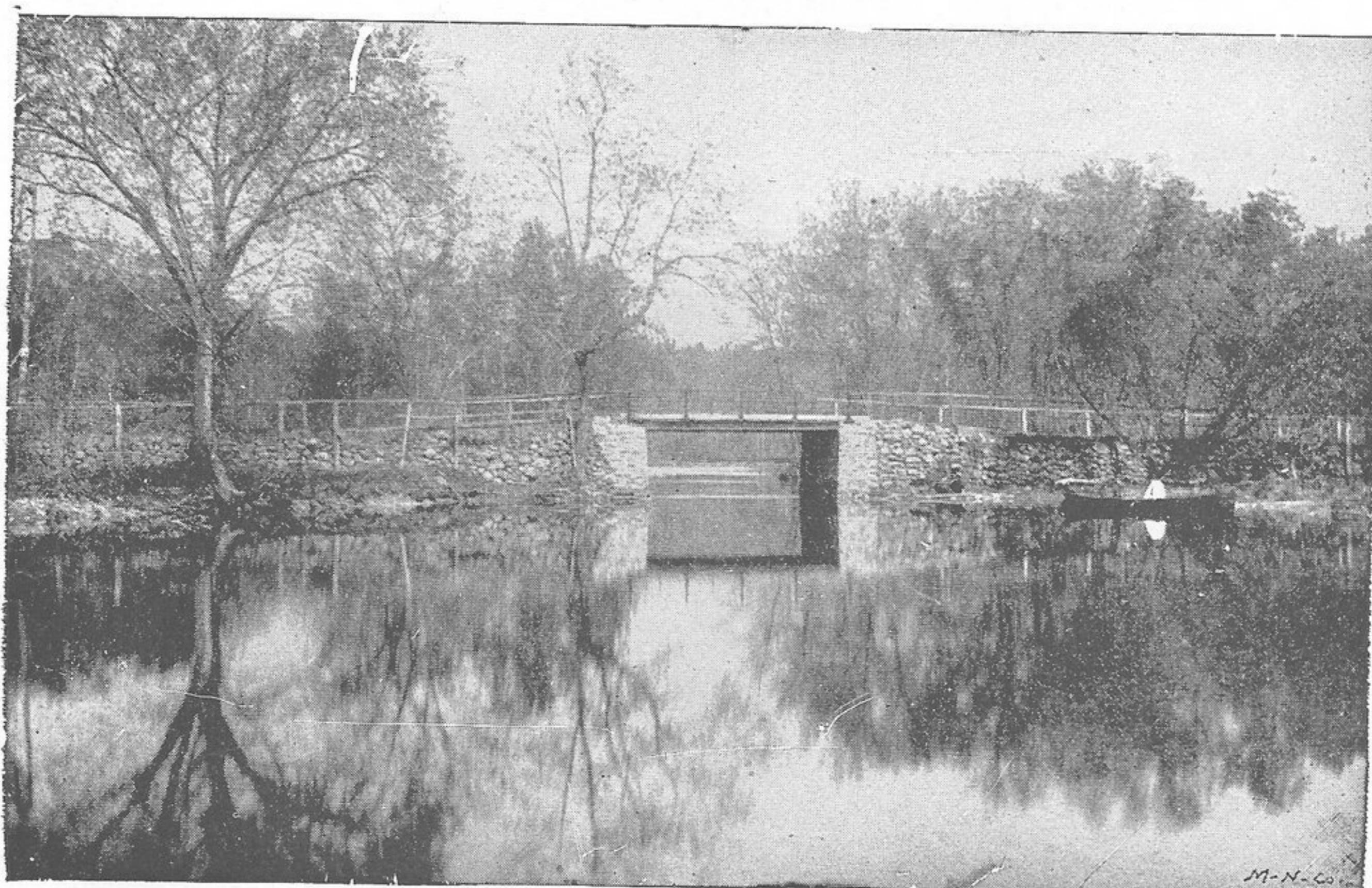
View of Driveway, Delaware Park

and one horse left, and, mounting the horse, dragged the gun with him, firing back at the enemy as occasion offered.

Meantime a party, consisting of the merchant, Seth Grosvenor, Elijah D. Efner, James Sweeny, Robert Keane, Elisha Foster, a sailor named Johnson and Captain Hull and his brother Absalom, had secured an iron nine-pounder from one of Perry's vessels on the beach, and, mounting it on a ship's truck, planted it on Main street, near Church, pointing down Niagara street, resolved that some show of resistance should be made. Three shots had been fired when one of the wheels broke. At this juncture Lieutenant-Colonel Chapin went forward under a flag of truce to meet the enemy, who were in the woods where the City Hall now stands, and after some parley, surrendered the town. The British commander refused subsequently to recognize the act, claiming that Lieutenant-Colonel Chapin was not in command and therefore had no authority to do as he did.

The Indians had not kept with the main body of the British troops, but swarmed through the woods, emerging on Main street, near Tupper. A house near the corner of Tupper and Delaware streets, occupied by a man named Dill, was soon seen to be in flames. The torch was applied to other houses as the Indians passed into and down Main street.

Most of the houses in the village were destroyed at this time. A large proportion of the inhabitants fled at the first news of disaster at Black Rock, taking the Batavia, Seneca and Hamburg roads and many the Main street road to Williamsville. In the mad rush for safety families were separated, household goods and wearing apparel were left behind, sometimes cooking stoves and



View of Park Lake, Delaware Park

bedding were dumped indiscriminately into wagons, public stores were left for the enemy to some extent, although the larger portion was saved by a prompt removal into the interior, and the plundering of the houses made the destruction of the village almost complete. It was indeed a desolate holiday season.

In the afternoon of the same day the invading force, surfeited with victory and plunder, and wearied by the continued marching and fighting, retired to Black Rock and thence back to Canada. The few villagers remaining breathed easier, and some who had fled returned. To their great horror, on New Year's Day, 1814, another force of British and Indians suddenly appeared in the midst of them. The houses that had escaped destruction on the 30th were fired with three exceptions, and then, seemingly content with this, the invaders disappeared as quickly as they had come. The three structures in all Buffalo that thus escaped destruction were Mrs. St. John's residence, Rees's blacksmith shop and the County Jail. A few days after this Captain James Sloan and Judge

Wilkeson passed up Main street and reported that the only living thing they saw between the Pratt ferry and Cold Spring was a solitary cat prowling around its old home. The embryo city was a mass of blackened ruins and forsaken habitations.

Crossing from the old Black Rock portion of Buffalo through the beautiful park, easterly toward Main street, on the north side of the Park Meadows, a boulder marks the graves of a large number of soldiers of the War of 1812, who died of disease in camp on the banks of the Scaj aquada, on the



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

Boulder in Park Meadow. Soldiers of War 1812

old Granger place. Passing down Main street, at No. 2485, is a venerable house antedating the 1812 war period, and at the time of the destruction of the village, too far out to be counted as a part of the village, or to share in its destruction. It was built in 1809 and bids fair to survive its centennial. Two or three other points on Main street deserve a passing notice. From 1838 up to the time of the Mexican War, and perhaps to a later period, the tract bounded by Main, North, Delaware and Allen streets, was occupied as United States barracks and known as the Poinsett barracks and long filled a prominent part in the military and social life of Buffalo. Many officers who became prominent in the Mexican War, and later in the

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great Civil War, were stationed here at different times. The residence of Ansley Wilcox, Esq., well known in Buffalo's later history, in which Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States after the assassination of the beloved McKinley, has associated with it the recollections of many gallant officers and fair maidens, who, in the early days, thronged its capacious corridors.

Lafayette Square has many notable events in its history. In front of the Eagle Tavern, on the west side of Main street, now numbers 418-420—just



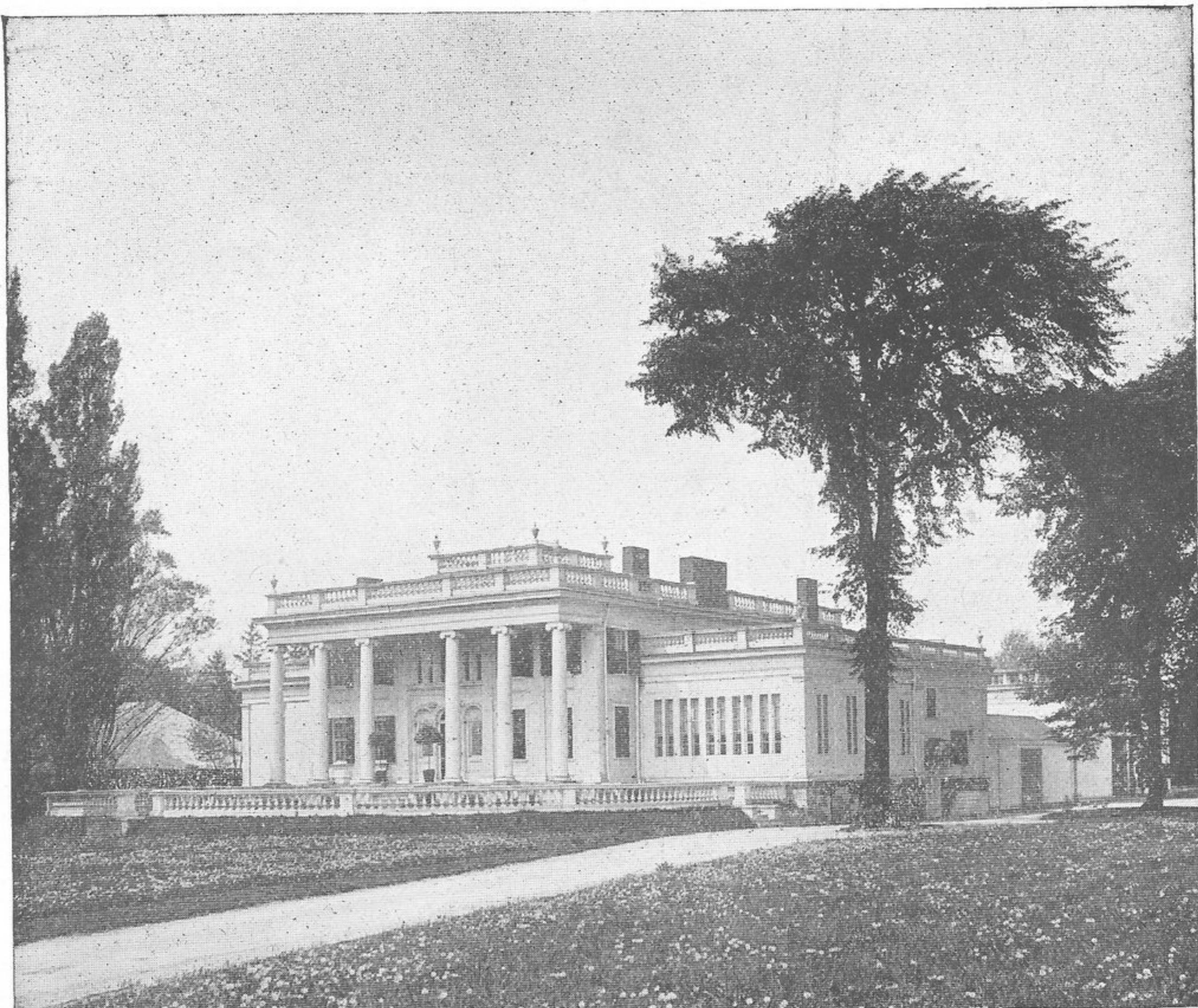
(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

Ellicott Square. Largest Office Building and Business Center in Buffalo

south of Court street—in its day the most popular hostelry of the young city, General Lafayette was presented to the public by Judge Oliver, the public reception resulting in the present name of the square. A public dinner was also given him, which was presided over by General Peter B. Porter. In this square, among other celebrities, at different times, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and Kossuth have spoken; and here, in 1848, in a great convention, the National Free Soil party nominated Van Buren and Adams. On the west side of Main street, nearly opposite Lafayette Square, the department store of Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company occupies the site of the former American Hotel. Here, in February, 1861, while on his way to the White House, to assume the Presidential office, Abraham Lincoln was enter-

tained and from a half balcony addressed the people of Buffalo, congregated below him on Main street. Fire destroyed the hotel in January, 1865, and the death of three brave firemen, Tifft, Gillette and Sidway, killed by falling walls, was a melancholy incident of the conflagration.

The name of the founder of the city is preserved to us in the name of Ellicott Square, the well-known office building on Main street, and also in the name of a street. In mapping out the coming village, he reserved for himself a generous tract of land bounded by Eagle, Swan and Main streets, and running



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

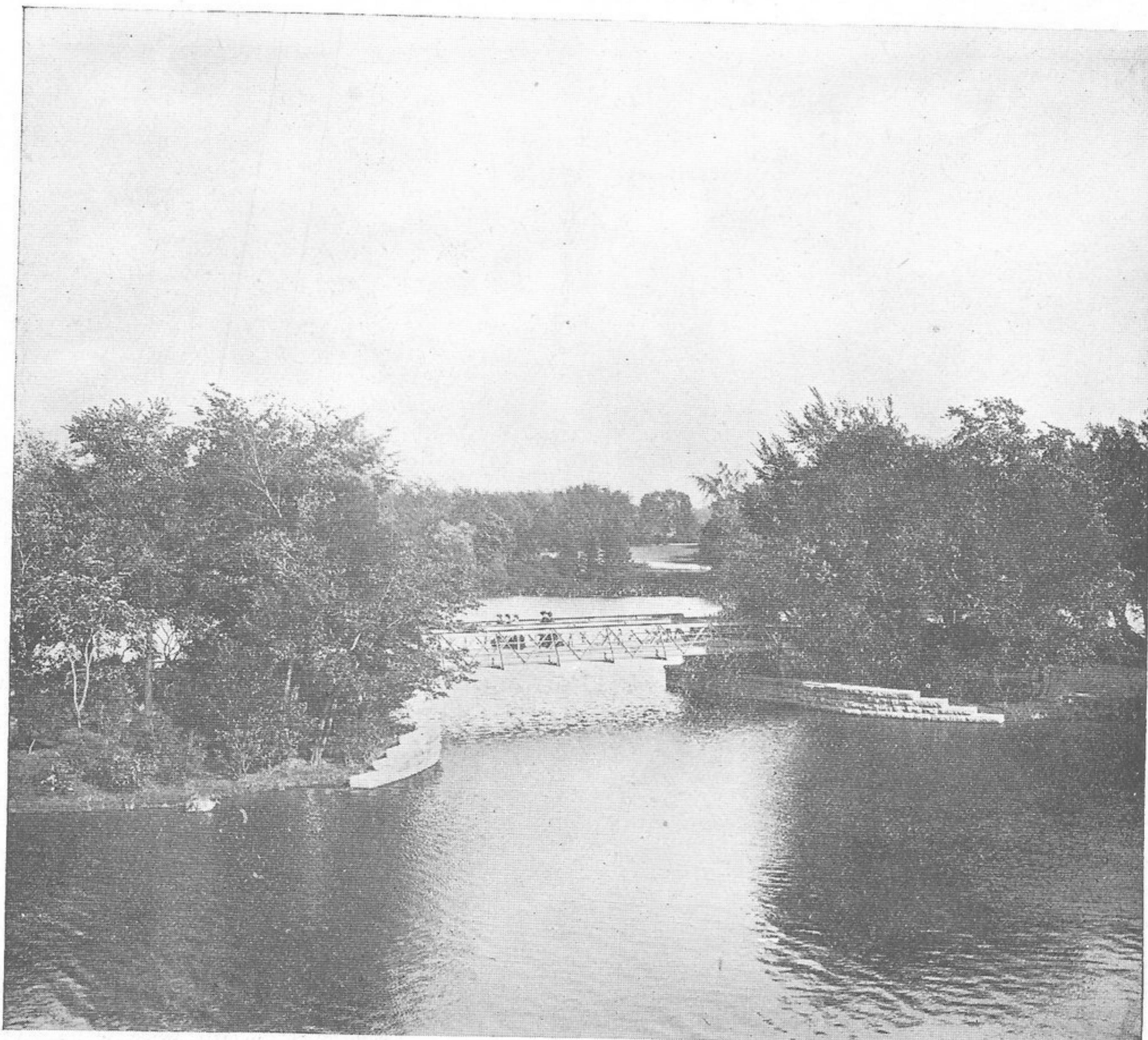
John C. Glenny Residence, Amherst Street,  
original building of Joseph Ellicott

east to the present Jefferson street. Owing to disagreements with the Board of Village Trustees, he removed from Buffalo to Batavia. The Goodrich house, built in 1823 or 1824, near the northeast corner of Main and High streets, was begun by Mr. Ellicott, but purchased by Colonel Guy H. Goodrich and completed by him in 1831. Removed some years since by Mr. John C. Glenny to Amherst street, it still stands there, one of Buffalo's most beautiful houses, and the only one in the city directly associated with the founder of Buffalo.

It is difficult to convey, by written words, a vivid and intelligent conception of its appearance at the time British and Indian foes swept through the streets of Buffalo with fire and sword. Such a picture would include Main

## HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO

street, a muddy country road, on a ridge at a much higher elevation than at the present time; Exchange street, then Crow street, only one block long; Niagara street, a road leading to the river, which it struck about where the street railway barns are located; North and Ferry streets, routes "through the woods," from Main street to the Black Rock road, which, stretching along from Niagara street, led down across Scajaquada Creek, thence to Schlosser's, Niagara Falls and Fort Niagara; Seneca and other streets, likewise country roads; woods and swamp lands where now are many business blocks and handsome houses.



View in Delaware Park

(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

And besides all this, proving the truth of the wise man's saying that there is nothing new under the sun, on the maps of the great Holland Land Company of that era appear streets and avenues, attractive to the sight, but, like the land syndicate schemes of today, existing only on the maps, or at the furthest in the customary stakes outlining imaginary lines which in the great hereafter might become the boundaries of streets. Within its limits were perhaps one hundred buildings and a population of about six hundred souls.

Of its appearance and commercial importance in 1811, Judges Charles Townsend, one of the pioneers of Buffalo enterprise, says: "The only public buildings were the old stone jail on Washington street and an unfinished wooden

court house. A small wooden building, built and claimed by Dr. Cyrenius Chapin, near the southwest corner of Pearl and Swan streets, put up for a school house, served also as a town hall, a church for all denominations and, indeed, for all public purposes. Three taverns were kept; one by Joseph Landon on Exchange street, occupying a part of the site of the Mansion House; another of more moderate pretensions at the corner of Main and Seneca streets, by Raphael Cook; and the third by Gamaliel St. John, near the corner of Main and Court streets. The only merchants were Juba, Storrs & Co., Grosvenor & Heacock, Eli Hart and Isaac Davis; the first being located on the northwest corner of Washington and Exchange streets and the others on Main, between South Division and Exchange streets. A mail from Albany, brought once or twice a week in a wooden spring lumber wagon, was opened by Oliver Forward,

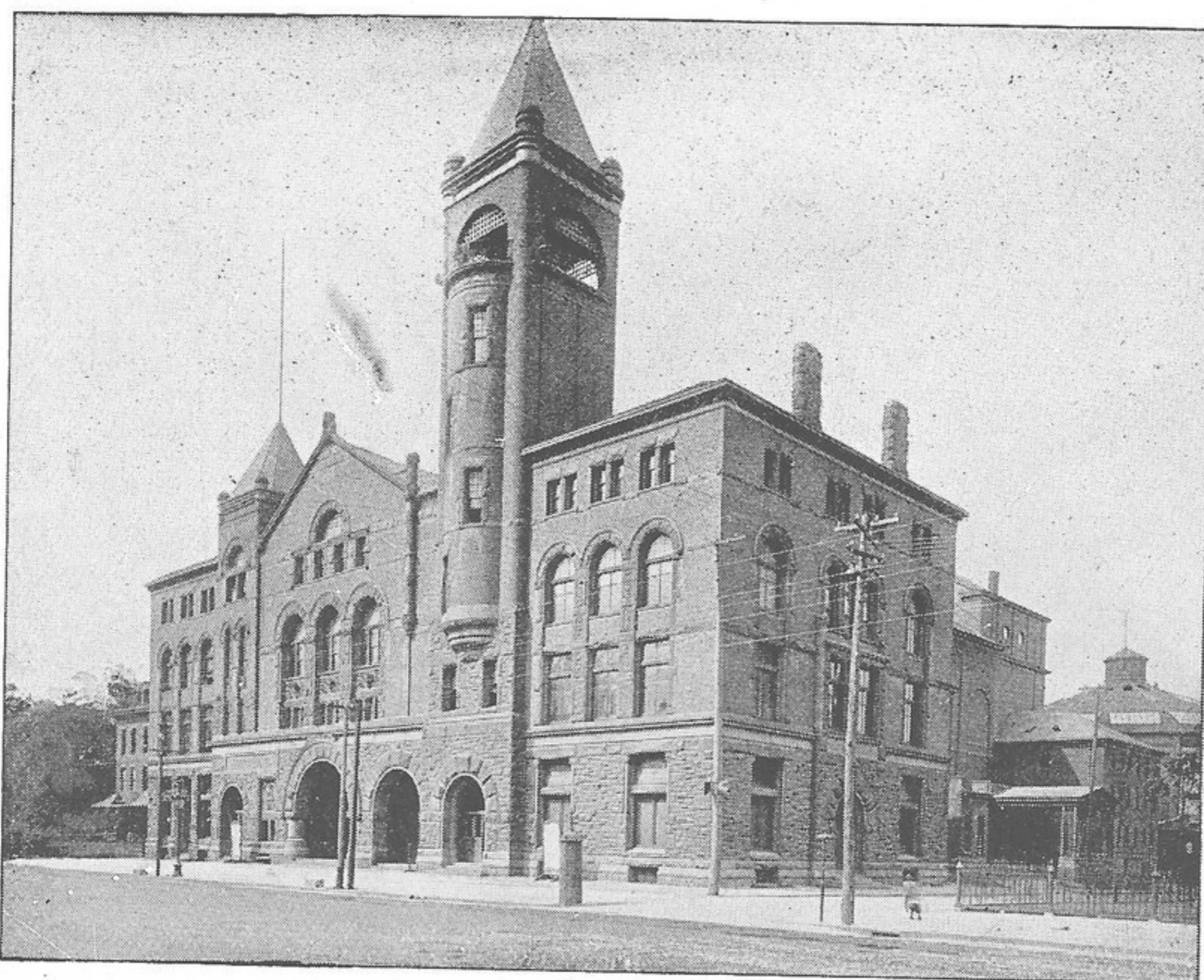


River View, Niagara River

a justice of the peace. Judge Granger held the office of postmaster, and also that of collector of the port—the latter an office rather of honor than of business or profit. The commerce of the lakes was small. I think that at this time there were only four or five small vessels on our side, and two or three merchantmen, besides two British armed vessels on the other side. There was no harbor here. The mouth of the Buffalo Creek was usually so much obstructed by a sandbar that small vessels could rarely enter, and even canoes were sometimes shut out, and footmen walked dry-shod across the mouth. Vessels were loaded and unloaded at a wharf near Bird Island at Black Rock."

The houses were mainly on Main street, between Goodell street and the Mansion House, with a few on side streets. The Terrace was a low bluff with a morass between it and the creek, covered with bushes and rank grass, exposing to view the lake and river. Black Rock was the nearest neighbor and most formidable competitor, subsequently becoming the northerly section of the city.

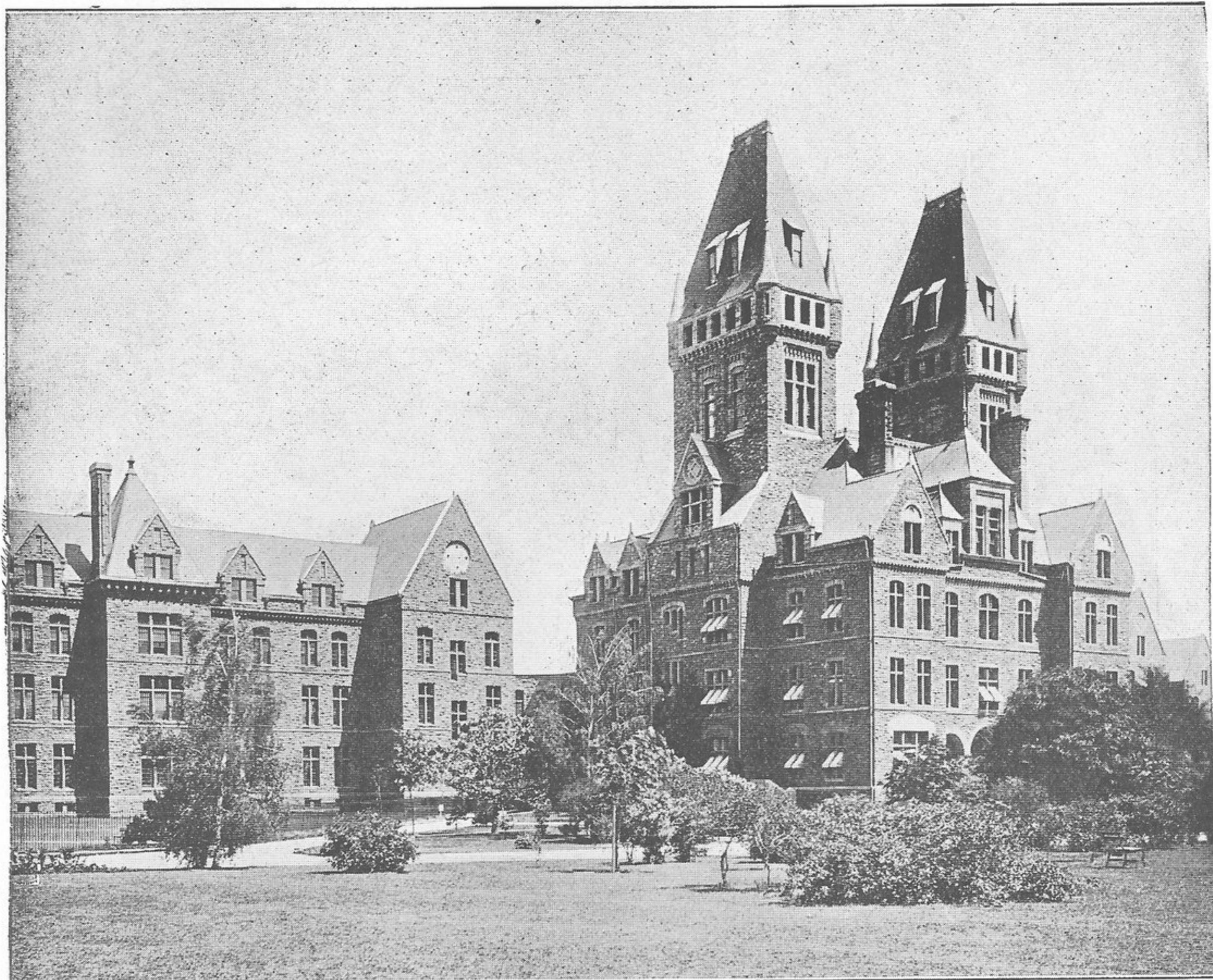
Out of these small beginnings and crude surroundings has come the Buffalo of today with its great commercial, industrial, educational and economic life. In place of the muddy roads of earlier days are one hundred and five miles of stone pavement, fifteen and one-half miles of brick, five miles of macadam, and three hundred and thirty-five miles of asphalt; the old-fashioned omnibus, which once went jogging along these streets, the immediate successor to the stage coach, has been supplanted by one hundred and ninety-three miles of street railway, with a constant addition to this trackage; instead of the single railroad track with strap rails, passing out Sixth street to Niagara Falls, as in the infancy of railroading in Buffalo, the city is now entered by sixteen trunk lines, with probably 250 passenger trains daily and nearly 700 miles of trackage within the city limits; the "four or five small ves-



Teck Theatre, formerly Music Hall

sels" were represented in 1906 by the arrival in the port of four thousand two hundred and twenty-two vessels with a tonnage of six millions nine hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and fourteen, and with clearances in the same year of four thousand three hundred and thirty-five with a tonnage of seven millions sixty-seven thousand two hundred and three; the scant half dozen constables who stood guard over the village are now represented by a great department with thirteen police stations, one harbor patrol steamer and seven hundred and eighty-three membership; the old time town pumps have all disappeared, the one probably best remembered, that on the Terrace near the Liberty pole, was for many years a landmark in that section; where, in the boyhood days of many men of the present generation, there were a few volunteer fire companies who competed for mastery in the art of throwing a stream of water the highest, at the corner of Main and South Division streets, are three fire boats, twenty-nine engine companies, six chemical engines, ten hook and

ladder companies, and a force of five hundred and ninety-five men. From an almost purely maritime city with "the dock" the goal of every young man's ambition, it has been transformed into a large manufacturing as well as marine center, with one thousand five hundred and thirty-eight manufacturers and over forty-three thousand operatives; in 1906, three million twenty-five thousand five hundred and fifteen barrels of flour were manufactured in the mills in its limits, and there were received by lake one hundred and eighty-seven million, four hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred and forty-



Buffalo State Hospital

eight bushels of grain; during the same year there were also received one hundred and ninety-four million, one hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-four feet of lumber, four million, seven hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred and nineteen tons of iron ore and there was shipped by lake two million, six hundred and eighty-one thousand eight hundred and eight tons of coal; the various lines of railroad brought to the city, in 1906, eleven million, six hundred and seven thousand and eighty-one tons of coal; it has a magnificent park system, embracing one thousand and twenty-five acres and twenty-one miles of park driveways; its harbor is protected by the longest breakwater in the world, measuring twenty-five thousand four hundred and eleven feet, almost five miles.

The growth of Buffalo has been slow and it has come to its present condition largely by what is termed "hard knocks." It has never been a moneyed center in the usual meaning of that term, and in its earlier years its business and commercial facilities were handicapped by lack of working capital; like other cities, it suffered in the panics of 1837, 1857 and 1873, but it has outgrown all their evil effects and financially is probably stronger today than ever before in its history.

It is not the intention of this article to give a connected history of Buffalo,



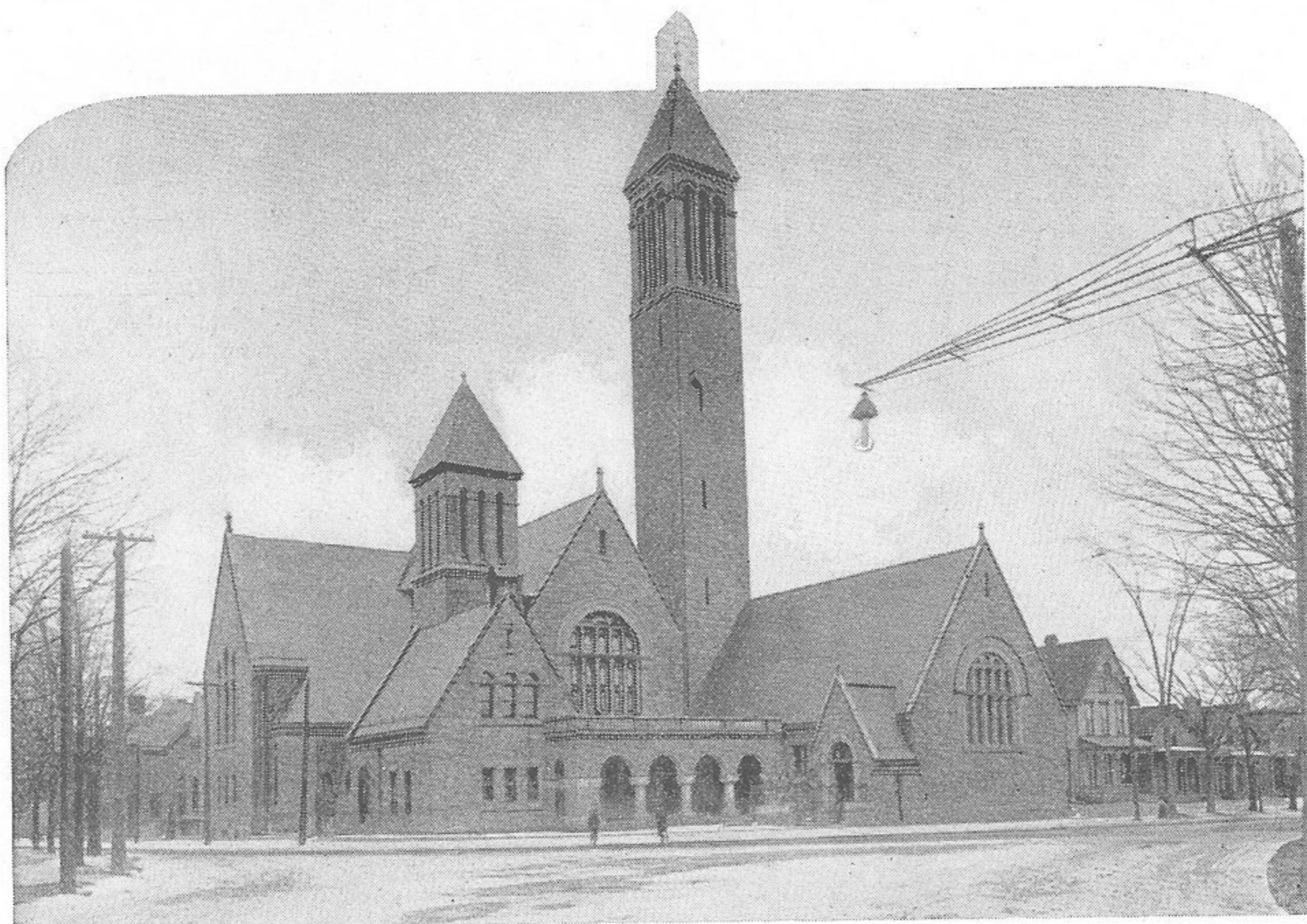
(Photo by Oscar Simon)

G. A. R. Monument, Forest Lawn

and it would be impossible to carry out such an idea within the limits allotted to this part of the work. Some events, however, are worthy of remark: The great flood of October, 1844, so pleasantly alluded to in the beginning of this sketch, is remembered by some people now residing in Buffalo; the waters of the creek rose to an unprecedented degree, coming up as far as the Liberty Pole and in their recession leaving boats stranded on Main street. In 1882, the city celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and on July 4th of that year the corner-stone of the present Soldiers' and Sailors' monument in Lafayette Square was laid with appropriate exercises. The famous Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New York, was the guest of honor upon this occasion. The monument was completed and unveiled two years later, July 4, 1884.

Like many other notable works here and elsewhere, Buffalo owes its soldiers and sailors' monument to an organization of women. The Ladies' Union Monument Association originated the work in 1874 and continued in existence until the completion of the monument in 1884, contributing over \$11,000 towards its cost. In 1901 was held the much heralded Pan-American Exposition. Disastrous as it was in its financial results, and deplorable in the association, which will ever cling to its memory, with the assassination of President McKinley, it yet performed a good service for Buffalo in bringing here many strangers who were apparently, prior to that time, unfamiliar with Buffalo's great commercial and industrial facilities.

The record of Buffalo in the Civil War is also a splendid one. From the departure of the first four companies of troops, May 3, 1861, under the call



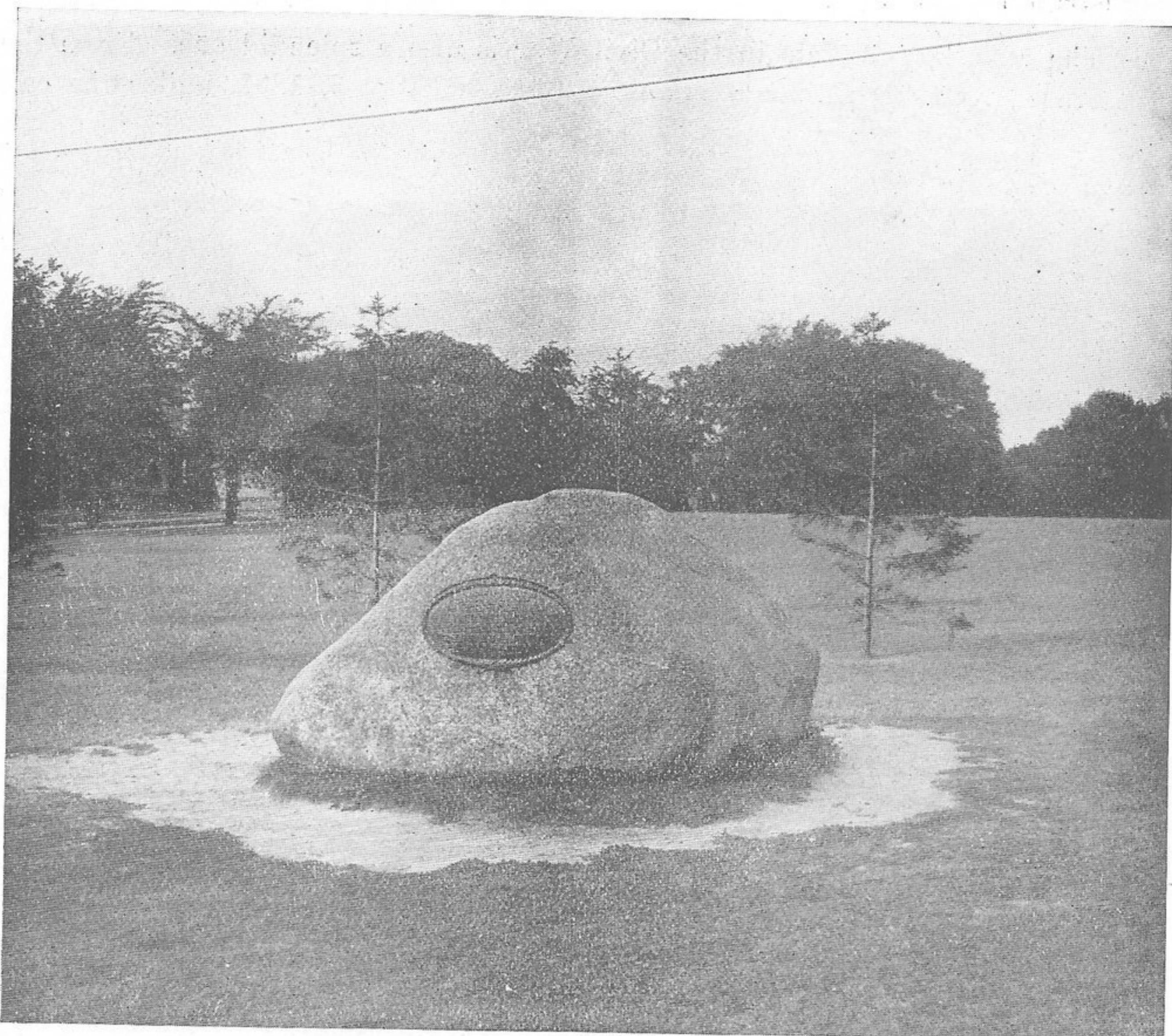
First Presbyterian Church on The Circle

of President Lincoln, and until additions to the Union Army were no longer needed, recruits were readily obtained. Among the regiments, raised wholly or partly in Buffalo, were the Twenty-first, Forty-ninth, Seventy-eighth, Ninety-fourth, One Hundredth, One Hundredth and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiments of New York Infantry; Company A of the Forty-fourth and individual recruits and officers in many other infantry organizations; portions of the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Regiments of Cavalry; the Second Mounted Rifles and individual members in other organizations; a part of the First New York Artillery and the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-third Batteries of Light Artillery. These regiments and companies served in various parts of the field of conflict and participated in some of the heaviest fighting throughout the war. Owing to its situation at the foot of the lakes, recruits for the navy were

## HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO

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also easily obtainable here and many hundred were enlisted for that service. From April 10, 1861, to April 30, 1865, the close of the war, two thousand five hundred and fifty-five recruits were obtained for the regular army in Buffalo; officers were appointed from Buffalo for colored regiments, and a number of recruits for such regiments, not designated as New York organizations, were forwarded from here. During the Gettysburg campaign of 1863 the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments, National Guard, were called into service and performed a tour of duty lasting five weeks. The record is creditable one, and, if



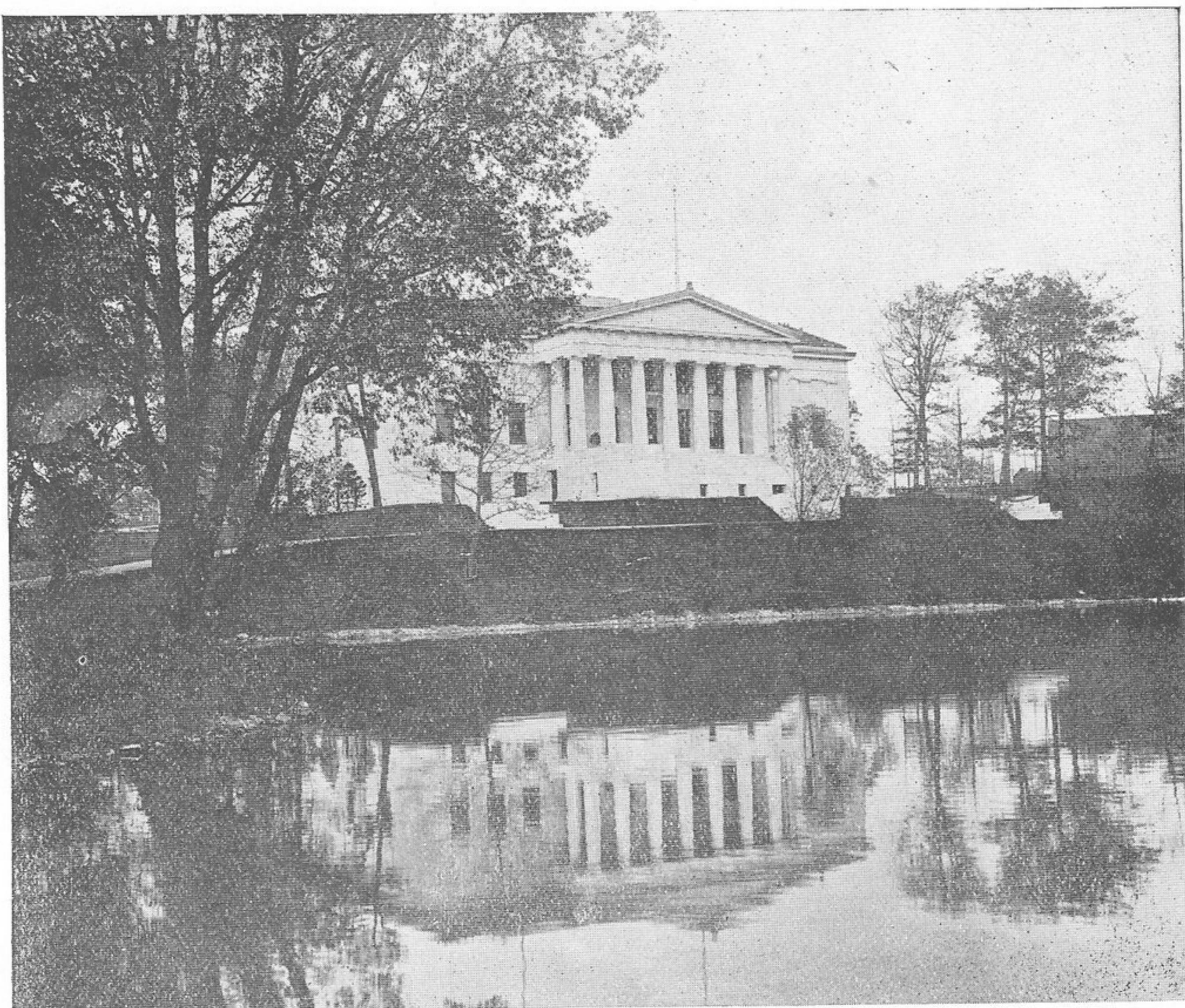
(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

Boulder at Front to Soldiers of 13th U. S. Inf.,  
war with Spain

by any process of resuscitation, there could be recalled all the noble forms that followed in the footsteps of the first four companies May 3, 1861, who left under the awfully mistaken idea then general, that the war would be over in 60 or 90 days, and gather them together once more in their full strength and vigor, armed and equipped according to law, there would be presented to view an army of which any commander could be proud—an army far outnumbering the forces engaged on both sides either at Lundy's Lane, New Orleans or Buena Vista, which gave name and fame to Winfield Scott, Andrew Jackson and Zachary Taylor—an army which had its representatives all the way from the Potomac to the Mississippi, on the gunboats and in the blockading squadrons, went

through Georgia with Sherman, and furnished its quota of the living and dead at Libby, Andersonville and Salisbury.

In 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish War, the Sixty-fifth Regiment, National Guard, volunteered as an entire organization, and later the 202d Regiment, New York Volunteers, was largely recruited in Buffalo. Neither one of these regiments reached the actual field of hostilities and were not engaged in any conflict, but honorably and faithfully performed all the duties required of them. A portion of the Thirteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, was sta-



(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

Historical Building, Delaware Park

tioned at Fort Porter, went to Cuba and took part in the assaults on El Caney and Santiago, suffering severely in killed and wounded in those engagements. A huge boulder, placed in the grounds of Fort Porter, at the top of the slope facing Niagara River, bears a bronze tablet commemorating the services of the Thirteenth Regiment in the Spanish-American War.

The record of the Mexican War is more obscure and details not easily obtainable, but there is little question that the armies led by Scott and Taylor, in 1846-47, contained many brave souls from hereabouts. There are buried in the Buffalo cemeteries, among other officers of the old army, Major-General Bennett Riley, one of Zachary Taylor's most brilliant subordinates; Colonel John

## HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BUFFALO

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J. Fay of the old Thirteenth United States Infantry, and Captains Fields and Williams, who were both killed in battle during the war in Mexico.

The ladies of Buffalo have ever been distinguished for loyalty and patriotic services in times of war, and during the great Civil War branches of the Sanitary and Christian commissions, and, during the Spanish-American War, the Woman's Auxiliary, were maintained and its faithful members were unceasing in their labors for the amelioration of the hardships of war, both for the soldiers and the soldiers' families. In many other ways than along

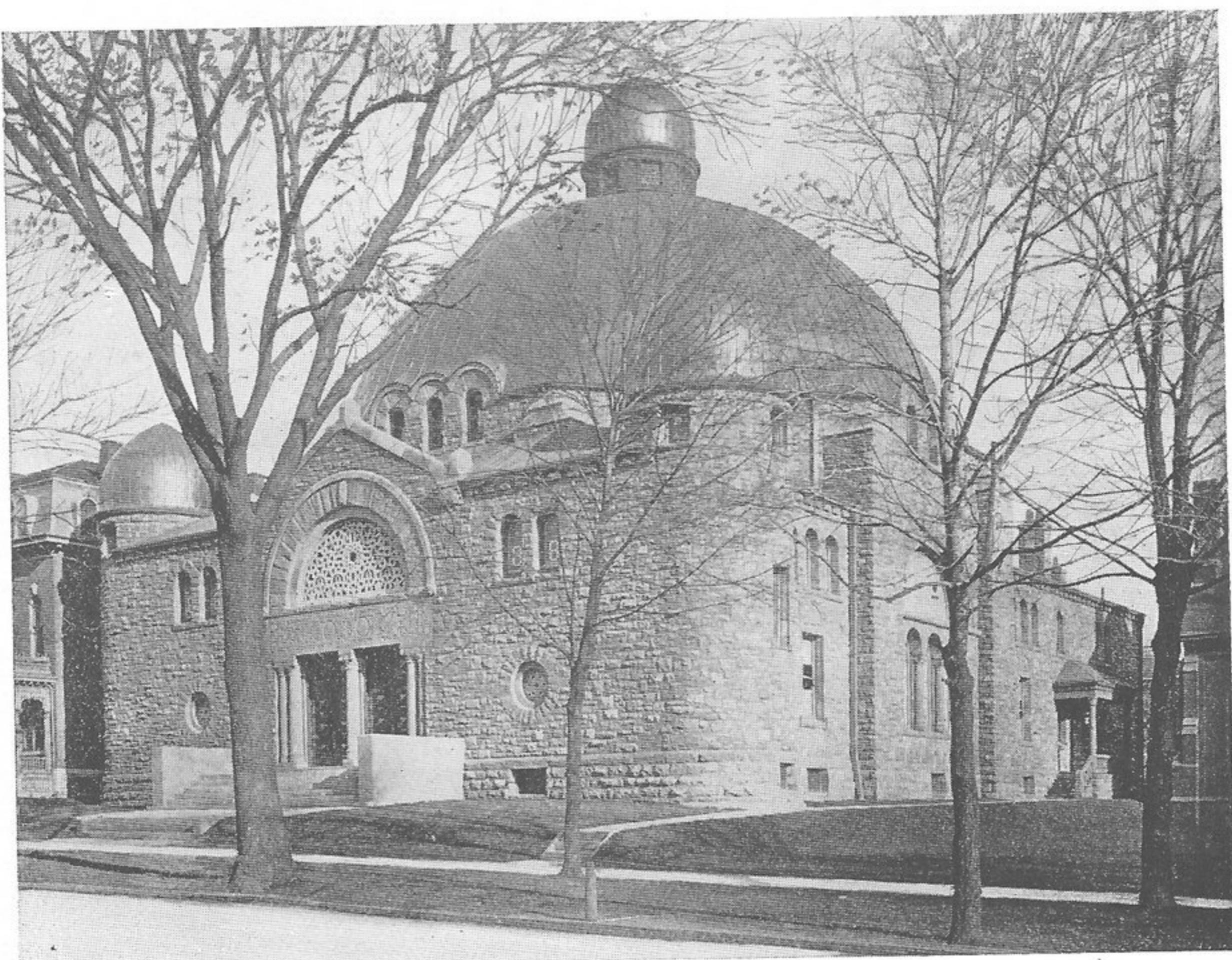


Albright Art Gallery, Delaware Park

(Photo by Oscar A. Simon)

purely commercial or financial lines, Buffalo exhibits a magnificent development. A pleasant reminder of the Pan-American Exposition is found in the home of the Buffalo Historical Society occupying the splendid edifice in Elmwood Park erected as the New York State Building at the exhibition, and where a varied collection of mementos, curios, historical works, and pamphlets find their home. The Society is doing a great work in bringing to light many phases of local and frontier history. A little south of the Historical Building stands the Albright Art Gallery, a splendid and stately edifice of white marble, Ionic in character, and a center from which radiates art and art culture in its finest conceptions. The Buffalo Library, the legal successor of the Young Men's Association, organized

in 1836, in its own building facing Lafayette Square, with a library of three hundred and twenty thousand volumes, is the storehouse of the best reading open to the citizens of Buffalo. The Grosvenor Library, also in its own home at the corner of Edward and Franklin streets, contains seventy thousand volumes, and is one of the most valuable reference libraries to be found. The Woman's Union, the University Club, Saturn Club, the Catholic Institute, the Twentieth Century Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Women's Christian Association, the School Teachers' Association, Canisus College, and the University of Buffalo, each in its own way, giving out influences for the betterment of society and a higher grade of living. The Society of Natural Sciences, now located in the Library Building,



Temple Beth Zion on Delaware Avenue

is planning for a home of its own in the immediate vicinity of the Art Gallery and the Historical Society, in which its rich collections and archæological records can be exhibited to a much greater advantage than at the present time.

Nearly all of the national patriotic organizations have subordinate branches in Buffalo. One of the largest and most active of the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution is located here. The Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Daughters of the War of 1812, Society of the Mayflower Descendants, Society of the War of 1812, and members of the Order of the Cincinnati are to be found in Buffalo. These several societies, in conjunction with the Buffalo and the Niagara Falls Historical Societies and the Men's Club of Lewiston, maintain a joint organization called the Niagara Frontier Landmarks Association, which is placing tablets along the Niagara frontier

marking historic sites. Eight tablets have thus been placed, two more are ready for erection and a monument to the memory of some United States soldiers killed at the battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814, is also in process of construction. Fraternal organizations also flourish in Buffalo. The Free Masons and Odd Fellows have many strong lodges, while other fraternal organizations almost without limit have Buffalonians enrolled in their membership.

The Chamber of Commerce, now domiciled in its splendid home on Main and West Seneca streets, is the latter-day outcome of the old Board of Trade organized in 1844. This body originally occupied rooms at the corner of Prime and Hanover streets, then from 1862 until 1884 on Central Wharf, then from 1884 as the Merchants' Exchange at the corner of Pearl and West Seneca



Iroquois Hotel

streets, and finally as the Chamber of Commerce in the new building opened in the spring of 1907. It represents in the highest degree the commercial and industrial interests of Buffalo. It has ever been a stalwart champion of canal, river and harbor improvements and has exercised a wide influence in many questions of public life and municipal interest. Its leading members have always been among the representative citizens of Buffalo.

Buffalo has ever been a conservative city, and in comparison with most large cities, free from mob law and rioting to any great extent. Its population is now largely cosmopolitan, probably every civilized nation on the globe having representatives here. In the 50's and 60's the section bounded by Swan, South Division, North Division and Eagle streets and from Main to Michigan streets, contained very largely what was considered the best blood of the city—its well-to-do citizens, people of education and refinement. All this is now changed, and while the several sections of the city contain nationalities which

to a marked degree are almost hemmed in by distinct lines, there is not a section in all its broad extent which does not contain homes of the great middle class, the bone and sinew of every community.

This view of Buffalo, condensed as it necessarily is, a view of Buffalo in its beginnings, and with occasional glimpses of its development from time to time down to the great city of today, can best be completed in the words of a well-known citizen, who, in discussing some other phases of life in Buffalo, used the following language:

"May I not close by trusting, as a citizen, that our beautiful city will continue to grow more and more beautiful as the years roll on. Peering into the dim future, with limited vision, I seem to see her, lying here, nestling at the foot of the Great Lakes—just where the setting sun throws its last good night kisses to the grand old Empire State—a link in a chain of great municipalities extending from Boston to San Francisco—may she be a metropolis in name and in fact but without the enervating, corrupting influences and agencies which mar and debase the average metropolis, and her sons and daughters, who shall tread these streets, after the echo of our footsteps shall have died away forever, may they be true men and true women, who, avoiding the weaknesses, shall emulate and perpetrate only the virtues of their ancestry, and share in a glorious career of happiness, prosperity and usefulness."

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This History of the City of Buffalo was compiled by Mr. George D. Emerson, Mr. Frank H. Severance and Mr. Henry R. Howland, Historical Committee.

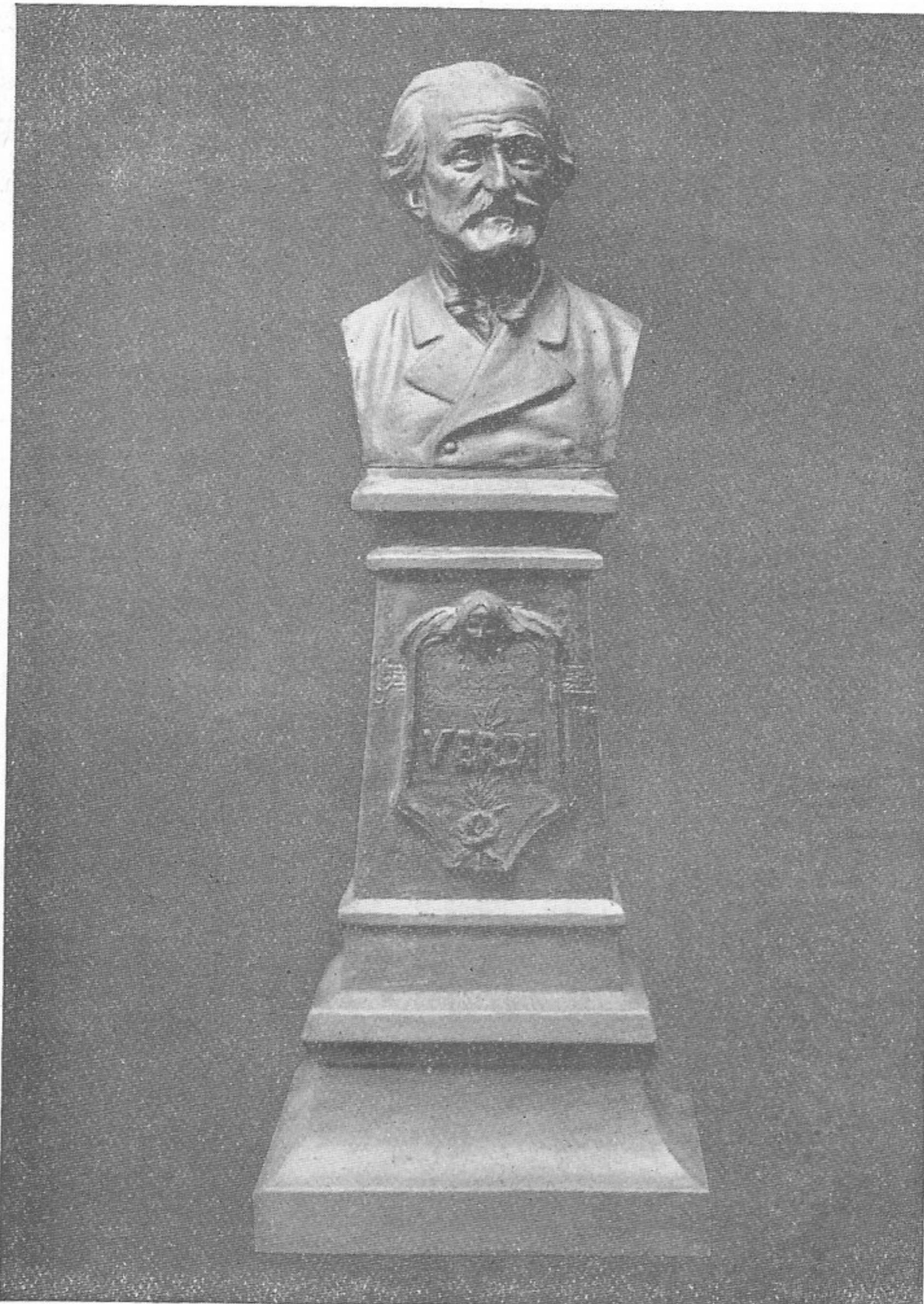


By courtesy of Mr. Seymour P. White, the executive offices of the Buffalo Old Home Week Company were located in the White Building.

The furniture for the office of the Buffalo Old Home Week Company was donated by the Keller Office Furniture Company.

The photographs of the various committees were donated by Howard D. Beach, photographer.

The photographs of views of Buffalo were donated by Oscar A. Simon, commercial photographer.



## THE HISTORY OF THE VERDI MONUMENT

At the death of Verdi in 1901 the Societa Giovanile of Buffalo, under Angelo De Cianno, president, started a movement to honor the memory of the great Italian, and to show to the city of Buffalo the feeling of love and gratitude of its Italian citizens by the gift of an artistic memorial. The movement went on with various vicissitudes until 1903, by which time things were nearly forgotten. However, a reawakening occurred when Dr. Giuseppe Tartaro was elected president of the executive committee. This resulted in the renewal of the project with added zeal.

Having procured the aid and co-operation of the Italian fraternal societies of the city, funds were raised. Accordingly the bronze Verdi bust of heroic size, sculptured by Prof. Antonio Ugo of Palermo, Italy, was procured. Prof. Ugo is renowned throughout Italy for his power to impart to a bust the true likeness and the powerful artistic rendering of the model's character and personality.

This beautiful bust stands five feet high and weighs nearly half a ton. The base was designed by Henry Schmitt of Buffalo and executed by A. De Cianno of Buffalo. The granite base stands nearly eleven feet high and is six feet wide in front, making a total of monument and base nearly sixteen feet. On the base disc beside the name of Verdi are carved three lines of D'Annunzio's famous couzone for the death of Verdi:

*Che congiunto,  
In terra avea con la virtu dei suoni  
Tutti gli spiriti per la santa guerra,*

Which refers to the impulse given by Verdi's music during the period of the wars for Italian independence. Members of the executive committee are:

Dr. Giuseppe Tartaro, president; F. Belliotti, vice-president; G. Guarino, treasurer; G. Carlino, V. V. Christiano, G. Cutrona, A. De Cianno, P. Giarraffa, A. Geraci, Ch. Gugino, A. Mangano, R. Artolani, T. Polizzi, A. Poreari, S. Rizzo, V. Re; G. Mangano, secretary, and the presidents ex-officio of Societies, viz.: Aviglianese, Bersagliero, Club Ufficiali, Club Indipendente, Crocefisso, Club Aurora, Caltavutrese, Garibaldi Giovanile, Fratellanza, Laborer Union, Margherita, S. Donato, S. Fele, S. Rocco, Ferminese, Umberto I, Vallelunga.

Members of the sub-committee of arrangements are: V. V. Christiano, G. Carlino, G. Crecca and P. D. Giarraffa.

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## BUFFALO COUNTRY CLUB



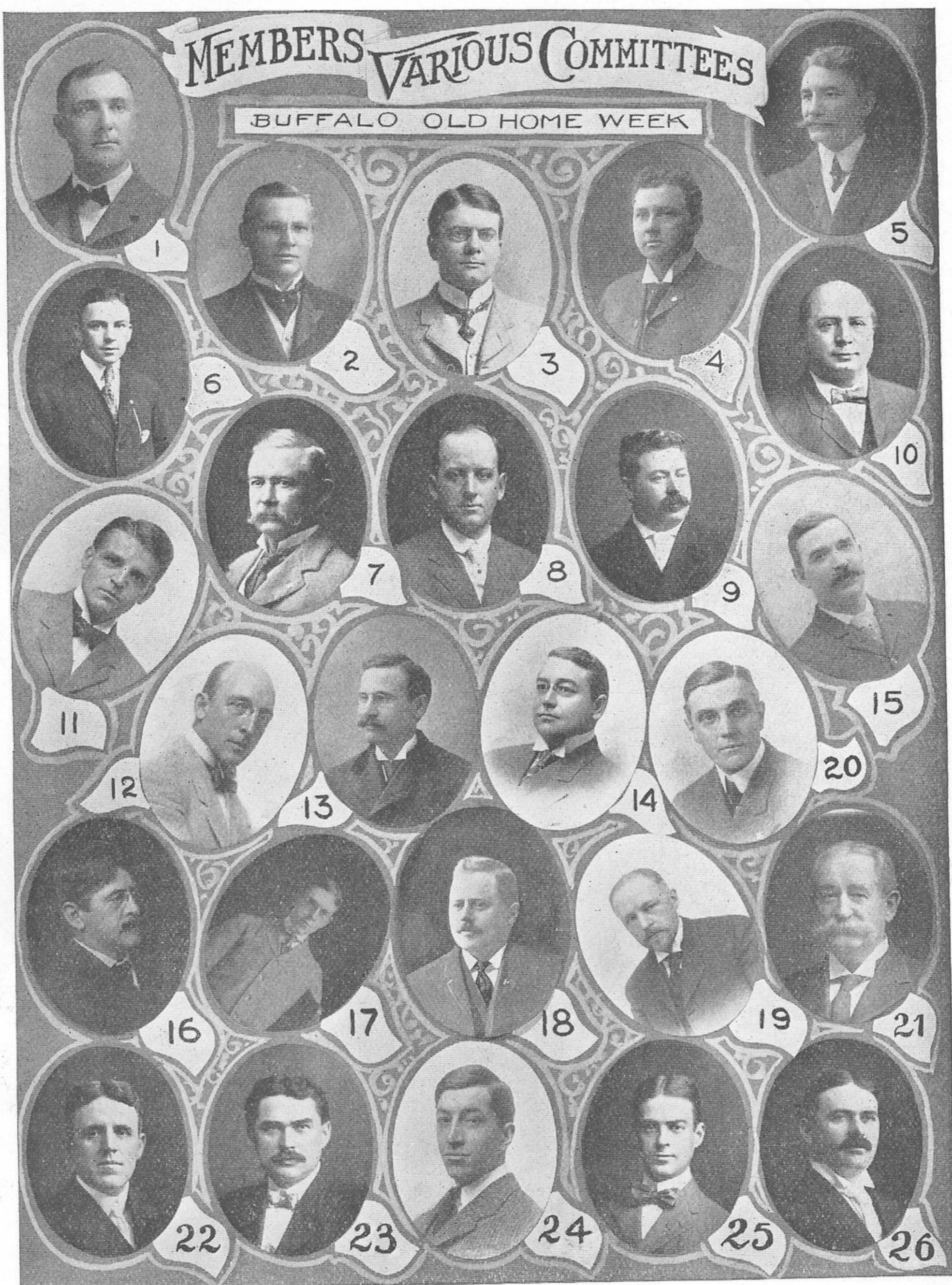
Buffalo Country Club

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## POLO — GOLF — TENNIS

Open to the public during Old  
Home Week





1. HENRY C. ZELLER, Finance Committee
2. W. P. LUEDEKE, Music Committee
3. HORACE LERCH, Land and Air Sports Committee
4. E. W. McINTYRE, Land and Air Sports Committee
5. JOHN J. KENNEDY, Water Sports Committee
6. CHAS. J. MURRAY, Land and Air Sports Committee
7. JAMES LEROY NIXON, Publicity Committee
8. H. J. BALLIETT, Publicity Committee
9. P. J. KELLEY, Decoration Committee
10. GEO. ELSHEIMER, Decoration Committee
11. HARRY KIRKOVER, Chairman, Land and Air Sports Comm.
12. AL. G. SPANN, Entertainment Committee
13. JOHN C. CONWAY, Finance Committee
14. EDW. B. HOLMES, Water Sports Committee
15. WM. SUMMERS, Firemen's Day Committee
16. MARK HUBBELL, Publicity Committee
17. KNOWLTON MIXER, Entertainment Committee
18. HARRY KNEPPER, Chairman, Concessions Committee
19. DR. L. B. DORR, Firemen's Day Committee
20. GEO. E. LATTIMER, Land and Air Sports Committee
21. JOSEPH MISCHKA, Music Committee
22. JOHN J. BREEN, Land and Air Sports Committee
23. THEODORE STEEG, Music Committee
24. GEO. P. URBAN, Entertainment Committee
25. R. C. PALMER, Chairman, Hotel Accommodations
26. R. H. MAC BROOM, Concessions Committee

## THE WHITE BUILDING

The White Building is a new office building, designed on the most modern lines for the comfort and convenience of its patrons.

Its location is unsurpassed. It is in the very center of Buffalo's banking, office building and business district. It is within a couple of minutes' walk from the Post Office, City and County Hall, ten banks and nine out of ten of the other large office buildings.

All of the principal street car lines in the city and all cars running to and from the railroad stations and docks pass the door.

The building fronts on both Main and Erie Streets, and has main entrances on both streets. Both streets have commanding outlooks; from the Main Street side may be seen the busiest section of the city's main thoroughfare; from the Erie Street side there is an unobstructed view of Buffalo's magnificent harbor, Niagara River, and many miles up the lake.

The building is so arranged that the inside offices front on the court. The court is large and affords an abundance of air and light. The walls are built up with glazed white enameled brick, making the court offices as desirable as those fronting on the streets.

The building is fire-proof throughout.

In its protection against fire, the White Building differs from others. The side walls are heavy self-supporting fire walls, not the ordinary steel construction, fire-proofed. The side walls of the White Building form a complete fire barrier, on both sides of the building. It faces a fire-proof building on Main Street and a large open space on Erie Street. The interior of the building is constructed of heavy steel work and concrete.

There are one hundred and fifty-six offices provided for in the building. In order to accommodate patrons requiring offices, larger or smaller than the typical offices, the sixth and seventh floors have been so arranged that the offices are smaller on the court and proportionately larger where they front on the street.

Each office is provided with a wash stand with running water, hat and coat rack and under special arrangement a large safe. Each office is wired for two Frontier and Bell telephones, Postal and Western Union Call boxes, and Western Union time clock service. The wires are all concealed in iron conduits built in the ceilings. The doors in corridors and between offices are unusually wide, every door is 38 inches in width, allowing ample room for the furniture to be taken through without taking it to pieces.

It is the purpose of the owners to give unequaled elevator services and no expense has been spared to make it so. Three elevators constructed by the Standard Plunger Elevator Co., will perform the service. They are capable of running at a speed of 600 feet per minute, and are known to be the safest and most comfortable riding elevators made. One elevator will run to the basement, where all freight will be received and delivered from the street, thus avoiding obstructing the main corridor.

The interior finish of the building is quarter-cut oak antique finish in all offices and corridors, marble floors and columns in all corridors and polished maple floor in the offices. The main entrance halls are commodious and light. They are finished with a high white marble wainscoting, panelled; side walls and ceilings decorated in ivory white. The wood-work is mahogany and the floors Tennessee marble.

The new White Building has been erected on the site of the original WHITE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, which was the first, first-class fireproof office building in Buffalo, and the only one for many years. It has been the aim of the owner and the architect to make the new building as perfect in all its appointments as modern ideas and liberal expenditure can make it, and it ranks today with the best office buildings in the country.

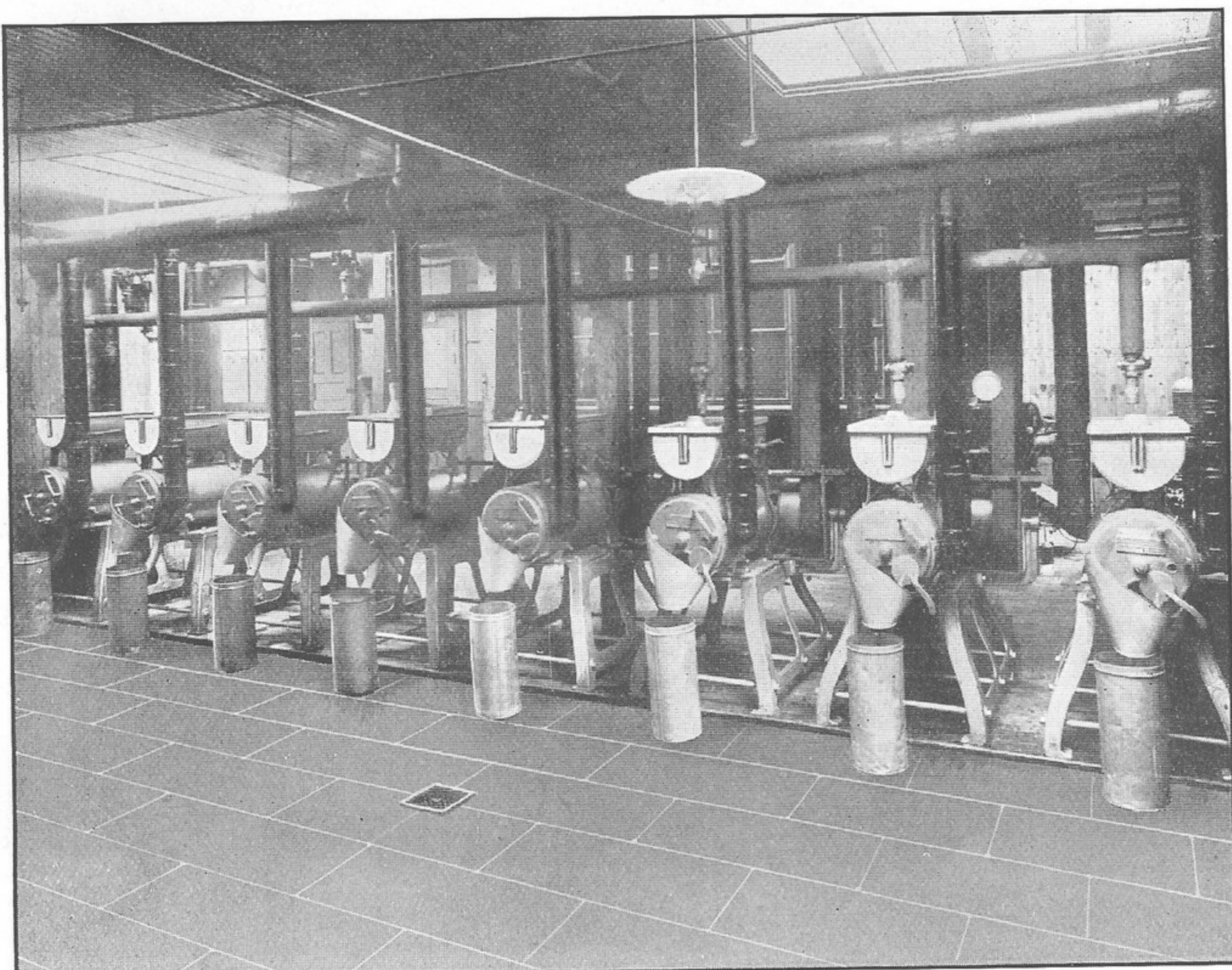


## A Factory Devoted Exclusively to the Manufacture of Ice Cream

How many cities boast among their several manufacturing industries an ice cream factory. That is, a plant mechanically equipped for an output of 5,000 gallons of cream daily and requiring for its daily distribution 36 wagons, 68 horses and 40 delivery men, not including helpers. Knowing that the ice cream business is seldom an individual industry in any town, the following few lines will be interesting, as they set forth briefly the process of producing and handling the most palatable of deserts, and which, if religious cleanliness is maintained by the manufacturer, is both wholesome and nutritious.

Wheat's ice cream factory was established by W. S. Wheat in 1889—18 years ago, and operated in a small way, successfully, until 1896, when the business was taken over by Messrs. Edwin and Louis H. Sutton, the present owners.

On assuming control Sutton Brothers proceeded immediately to carry out their cherished idea, that of a modern ice cream plant, and each year has seen the steadily added improvements and modern methods adopted, the result of which is the present mammoth success.



Freezing Room

The cream used is brought from Horseheads and Akron, and a thorough system of handling is in vogue. The cream is weighed in at the station and passes through the Pasteurizer and separator. When the cream is separated from the milk it is run over nickel-plated coils that are artificially cooled to a temperature of 38 degrees. Thence it is taken to the large cold-storage rooms and held at a temperature of 30 degrees, and remains there over night. On the following morning the cream is taken to the factory and again placed in cold storage at 30 degrees and is used through the day. The cream is dumped from the cans through a strainer into a 350 gallon block-tin lined tank and the other ingredients are placed therein and thoroughly mixed. The pipe that leads from this tank to the freezers is connected with the refrigerating plant and is automatically hoisted at a temperature of 36 degrees, thus making but 10 degrees of temperature necessary to freeze the cream. Eight German silver lined Miller Ice Cream Freezers are used in the manufacture of the cream, and these machines are a triumph of mechanical genius.

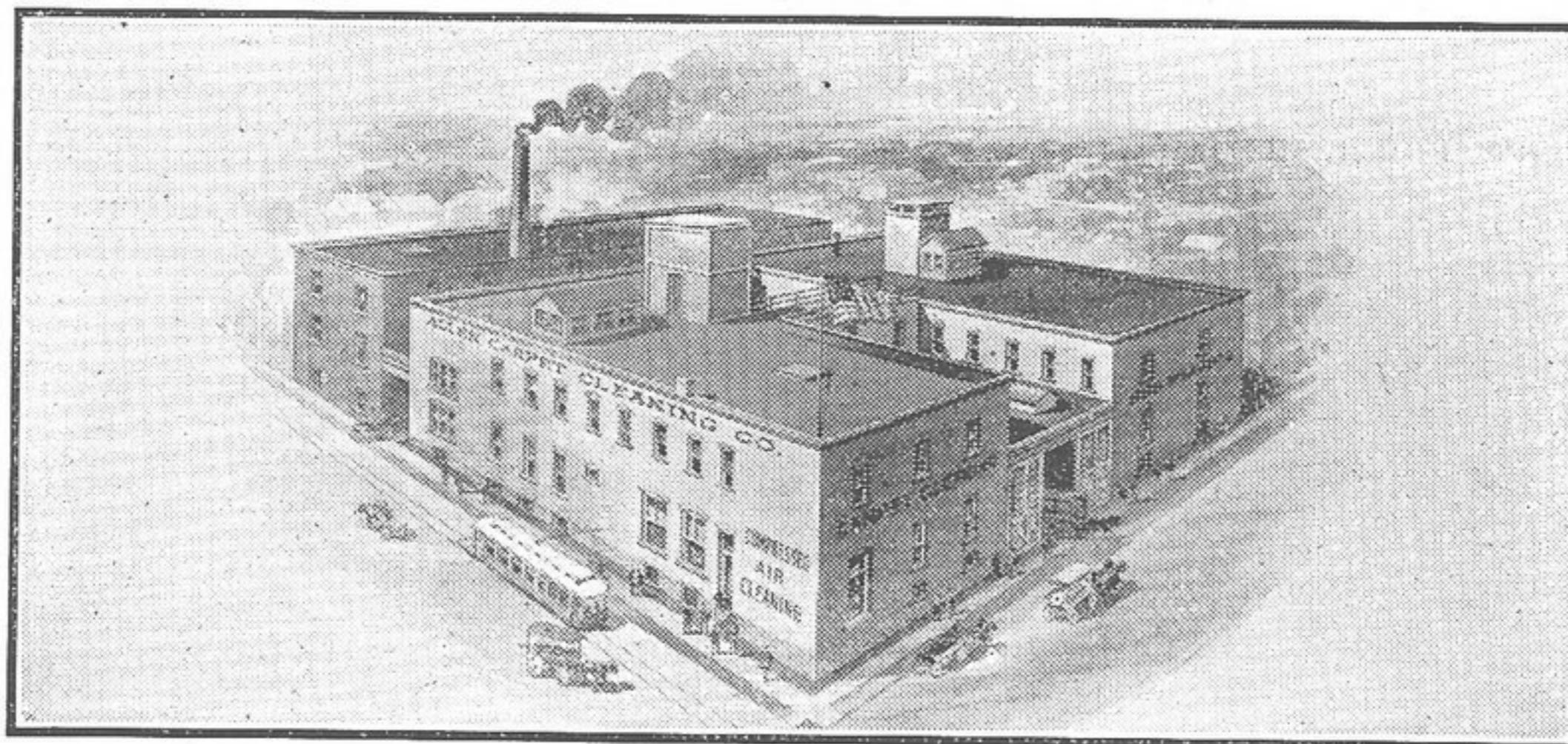
The most rigid sanitary conditions are carried out around the plant, the stables are far separated and all the supplies that come are brought in at the back.

All the floors in the factory are of concrete and they are kept clean at all times.

"In the manufacture of our cream everything has got to be just right. We will take no excuse for negligence on the part of any employe or any person furnishing us with supplies. There are no obsolete features about the plant, everything is new and we are in business for one thing and one thing only, that is the manufacture of good ice cream."

Old Home Week visitors who are sufficiently interested and want to know more about Wheat's Ice Cream and its manufacture are cordially invited to visit our plant, which is centrally located on Elm Street, the fourth street east of Main, between Eagle and North Division Streets.

# Allen Carpet Cleaning & Rug Weaving Co.



**Plant, Corner Carlton and Michigan Streets**

**CHAS. B. FISH, President and Manager**

**BELL, TUPPER 1595**

**FRONTIER, 3115**

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The accompanying picture is a good illustration of the new works recently completed by the ALLEN CARPET CLEANING & RUG WEAVING COMPANY at Carlton and Michigan Streets. This plant is the result of years of concentrated effort, and a determination on the part of the managers to give Buffalo people the best to be had in this line. How well they have succeeded can only be realized by visiting the works, which is always open to inspection.

This Company believes it is the duty of every person owning good carpets or rugs to know how they are handled and to watch one of your rugs go through the systematic methods here employed and see the COMPRESSED AIR cleaning is a revelation, forever settling the question as to how and when to have fine goods cleaned. This plant is often inspected by managers of similar institutions from large cities and is certainly a model of convenience, cleanliness and system. Every conceivable kind of carpet work promptly done.

(Rare and costly goods delivered same day received.)

---

**RUGS MADE FROM OLD CARPETING**

## PURITY, AGE, HIGH QUALITY, PERFECT SANITARY CONDITIONS

Qualities that have made the Malted Goods brewed by the DuBois Brewing Company Famous which are Demonstrated at the Beautiful DuBois Buffet, 32 West Eagle Street

There is an old saying that "Good wine needs no bush," based on the ancient method of designating the wine shop by placing a tree or bush at its door, and meaning that where the quality of any particular line of goods is beyond question, there is no necessity for extended advertising. While there is no need to laud the high quality of the malted goods brewed by the Du Bois Brewing Company, as they are too well known and too highly appreciated by everyone who has used them, more than passing mention should be made of this important item in the line of food products, recently introduced to the people of Buffalo and already grown popular, not only with those who enjoy a glass of pure beer or porter, served under perfect sanitary conditions, but in the family as well.

The DU BOIS BREWING COMPANY was established a little more than ten years ago in Du Bois, Clearfield County, Pa., by Mr. Frank Hahne, a skilled braumeister, who later organized the present company, of which he is President, Mr. J. Weill is Vice-president, Mr. Frank I. Schwern is Treasurer and Mr. M. I. McCreight is Secretary. The brewery operated by this sterling company is a model one in every respect, up-to-date in its equipment and fitted with improved ice plant, bottling department, spacious store-houses, and has a capacity of 100,000 barrels a year, barely adequate to supply the demand, which necessitates constant enlargement of the plant. The Company brews the famous Du Bois Budweiser, Du Bois Wurzburger, Hahn'e Export and Hahne's Porter, all of which are noted for their purity, age and tonic properties, as well as for the small amount of alcohol they contain. These are sold throughout a territory taking in all east of the Mississippi River, and while handled by the leading hotels and retailers in all the principal cities, are used in very many families, a trade to which the company pays the closest attention.

The town of Du Bois is located among the mountains of Central Pennsylvania, rich in living springs of sparkling, crystal water, which is exclusively used in the brewery. Only the choicest of hops and the best of malt is allowed to enter into the brewing, which is done by experienced master brewers, under the personal supervision of Mr. Hahne. Absolute cleanliness prevails in every department of this brewery, and all goods are properly aged before being sent out, a fact that has added very much to the wide popularity enjoyed, and which has led to their endorsement by leading physicians and their use by invalids.

The superior quality of the Du Bois Brewing Company's brews is thoroughly appreciated by those who demand—and know—good goods when they see and taste them, and while their introduction to the people of Buffalo of but recent date, they are already to be found in all the principal hotels and buffets, while a large and constantly growing family trade has been created. Visitors to this city during Old Home Week can avail themselves of the opportunity to satisfy themselves of the purity, smoothness and tonic quality of the Du Bois goods, at the distributing headquarters, established by the company at No. 22 West Eagle Street, which is in charge of their representative in this section, Mr. A. S. Kirk, and in which the same strict sanitary methods that have made the brewery famous are carried out. Connected with the storage and refrigerating plant is the demonstrating room, elegantly furnished in Mission Oak furniture, frescoed walls and ceilings, bearing quaint mottoes, and fitted with one of the finest bars in the city, where the Du Bois goods, as well as the choicest of wines and liquors and the popular brands of imported and domestic cigars, are served by skilled chemists. The glasses used here are thoroughly sterilized after being once used, a sanitary method emanating from the brewery and introduced here by Mr. Kirk.

The Du Bois Buffet, as these demonstrating rooms are known, will be one of the points of interest with those who are in Buffalo during the period of Home-Coming ,and Mr. Kirk and his courteous assistants will have a royal welcome for all visitors to his beautiful place.

## WESTERN NEW YORK'S GREATEST INTERURBAN RAILROAD

The Buffalo & Lake Erie Traction Company—A Trolley Line Piercing the Heart of the Empire State's Richest Lands and Populous Districts—Extends along the Shores of Lake Erie from Buffalo to Erie—Nearing Completion

One of the greatest projects in the history of trolley lines within the Empire State is fast nearing completion, in the construction of an electric railroad from Buffalo, along the shores of Lake Erie, to Erie, Pa., which will be the western terminus of the road. The work is being pushed as rapidly as possible, so that it may be in operation through the rich and populous lake region in the very near future. At the present rate of construction the road bids fair to be in operation between Buffalo and Westfield by the spring of 1908; it is already in operation between Erie and Westfield. From this latter point connections can be made with the J. C. & L. E. R. R. and the Chautauqua Lake Steamboats, both of these lines having been acquired by the Buffalo & Lake Erie Traction Company.

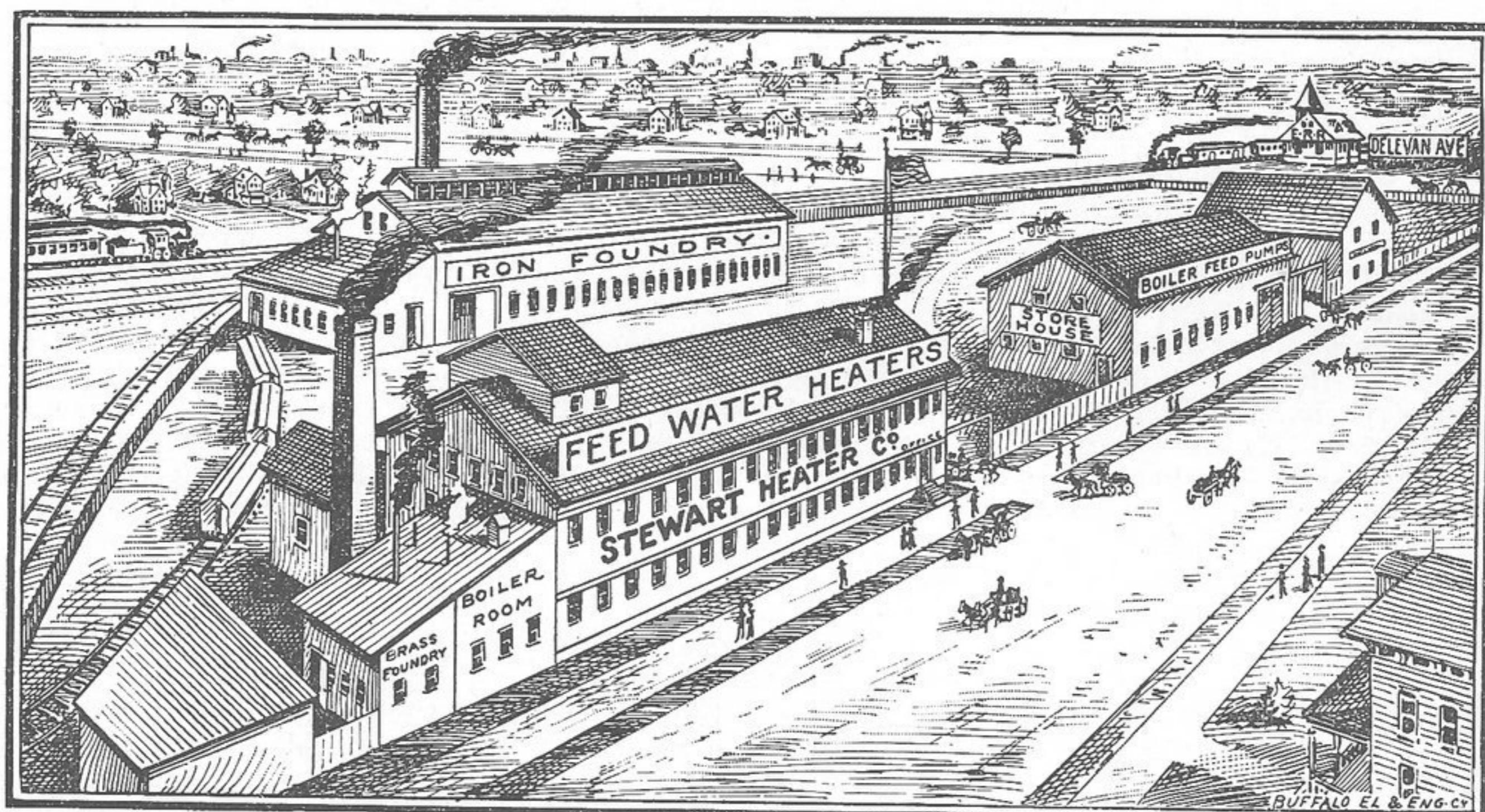
A brief description of the country through which this line will pass will show more clearly the importance of the road to Buffalo. Leaving the Queen City, the survey goes through the beautiful suburban districts, passing en route hundreds of pretty summer homes, and extending for more than 15 miles southwestward along the shores of Lake Erie. Immediately then the road leads into the rich farming districts and the noted grape and fruit regions whose products are so popular in Buffalo. Passing through the interesting village of Angola, the roadbed leads on through the populous agricultural sections of Farnham, Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Fredonia and on through the richest and most densely populated, as

well as most picturesque, part of Western New York, keeping near the shore line of Lake Erie; in fact, never getting inland to any extent, thus giving the patrons of the line the benefit of the lake breeze through this entire scenic route.

The average available population per mile of interurban roads is 400, while the average of this road is 1,000 per mile, which shows the abundance of wealth along this line. While it will be one of the greatest benefits that could come to those living along the road, by giving them quick service into Buffalo and sister villages and cities—besides making a ready market for hundreds of small products—it also solves the great problem that has confronted Buffalo people for years past, and brings the pleasures and beauties of the country within easy access of every Buffalonian. Leaving the hub-bub and whirr of the city on one of the swift-moving, electric cars, in a very short time one is brought into the heart of Nature in all her manifold beauties—a quiet rest over night, then a lightning trip back, fresh for the tasks of the day. Sundays and holidays will be more welcome than ever. Crowded railway trains, filled with smoke and saturated with soot—such as generally stop at rural stations—will no longer be the dread of a day's outing; but instead, clean, smooth-running and rapid electric cars, making 60 miles per hour, will distribute and gather the patrons of the line, making the trip a coveted part of the outing.

The work on the construction of the road is moving with great rapidity. Parts of the grade between Westfield and Buffalo are already waiting for the steel, and most of the large bridges are entirely completed. In fact, the finishing of the big cuts and the heavy fills, with the completion of the grade in a few places, will make the roadbed complete to the City Line of Buffalo. Work will then be commenced at the City Line, bringing the road into the City, with a terminus at Lafayette Square, which is right in the heart of Buffalo.

## THE STEWART HEATER COMPANY



The accompanying cut shows the plant of the Stewart Heater Company, located on Norfolk Avenue, near East Delavan Avenue and the Erie R. R. This Company commenced business in a small way about twenty-five years ago on Mechanic Street, manufacturing feed water heaters and boiler feed pumps. Several years later they removed to 39 Clinton Street, carrying on the same business there until 1887, when they purchased their present site at Norfolk and East Delavan Avenues in the Kensington district.

The business has steadily increased, until at the present time the Otis Heater, which is their chief product, is known throughout the United States and Canada, also in Mexico, Europe and South America.

The subject of feed water heaters is one in which all steam users are interested, as any apparatus which promotes economy in their power plant is an object worthy of consideration.

The Otis Tubular Feed Water Heater, Oil Separator and Purifier is the result of many years of practical experience along this line. Its main object is to thoroughly heat the feed water with exhaust steam before it enters the boilers; also to separate the mud and sediment from the feed water and remove it easily and quickly from the heater; also to collect and carry off the scum from the surface of the feed water, and collect and carry off the condensation and oil from the exhaust. In fact, to purify as well as heat the water before it goes to the boiler.

The standard heaters are constructed with one square foot of heating surface per each horse power and have ample capacity to thoroughly heat and purify the water. Special heaters are constructed for any position or condition that may be required.

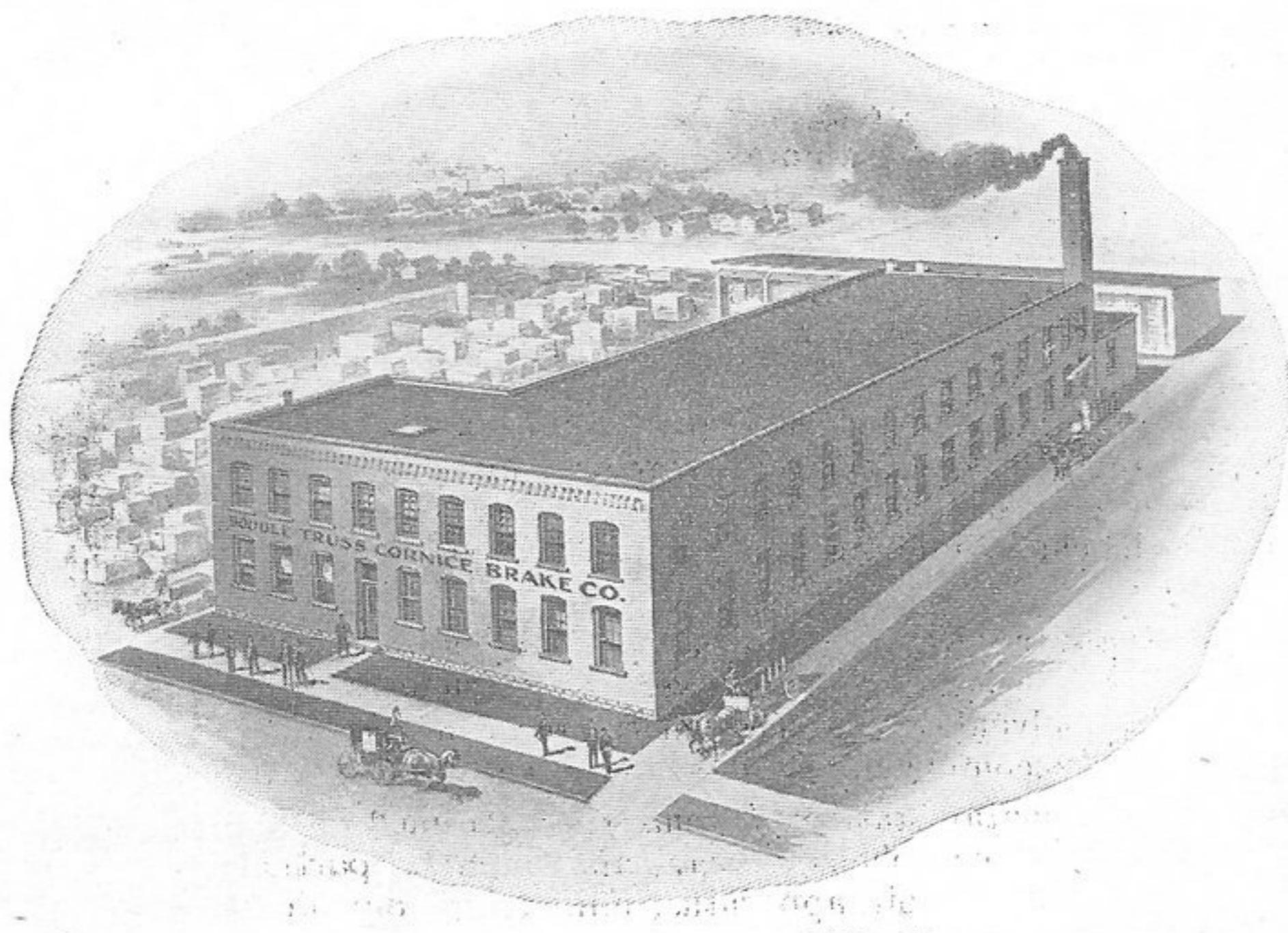
This Company manufactures, in addition to the above, the Otis Live Steam Water Heater, the Otis Double System or Combination Heater with Automatic Regulator and Steam Trap for both exhaust and live steam, and the Otis Feed Water Heater, Oil Separator and Filter; also Double and Single Boiler Feed Power Pumps for light or heavy service.

For further information address,

**THE STEWART HEATER CO., 347-405 Norfolk Ave., Buffalo, N. Y**

## THE DOUBLE TRUSS CORNICE BRAKE CO.

33-39 Chandler St., BUFFALO, N. Y.



The DOUBLE TRUSS CORNICE BRAKE CO. were attracted to Buffalo twelve years ago on account of its splendid shipping facilities by both rail and water, and convenient supply of raw material used in the construction of their specialties, CORNICE BRAKES and GUTTER FORMERS, for bending and forming sheet metal into Cornices, Skylights, Gutters, Heating and Ventilating work, etc. These machines have become very popular, being used in every

State and Territory of the Union, Alaska, Cuba, Phillipine and Hawaiian Islands, Mexico, Canada and many foreign countries.

The principal officers of the Company are: Jas. A. Halsted, President; F. H. Silk, Vice-President; C. J. Crocker, Secretary; John H. Crocker, Treasurer and General Manager.

All Sheet Metal Workers are cordially invited to inspect our famous CORNICE BRAKES and GUTTER FORMERS and take home an illustrated Catalogue for future use. These are the best and cheapest machines on the market. Tested fifteen years, and pay for themselves in one season.

## BUFFALO WIRE WORKS COMPANY



PHILIP SCHEELER



MARTIN SCHEELER



FERDINAND GRIMM

THE BUFFALO WIRE WORKS COMPANY, incorporated in the year 1903, successors to the firm of Scheeler's Sons, manufacturers of wire cloth and artistic metal work, organized with ample capital and being conducted under a progressive and up-to-date management, it enjoys a widespread reputation as manufacturers in this line. Their excellently equipped plant is located in buildings Nos. 316, 318, 320 Terrace, extending to Jackson Street, Nos. 61 to 73, amply suited for the purpose for which it is designed, covering an area 60 ft. by 200 ft., with addition of 50 ft. by 147½ ft., four-story brick, with floor space of 50,000 square feet and their annual output is phenomenal and is distributed among all classes of manufacturers and industries and extends to all parts of the United States, Canada and foreign countries. The officers of the Company are men well known in Buffalo and give the business their personal attention and are considered to be leaders in their line. Mr. Philip Scheeler is the President; Mr. Ferdinand Grimm, Vice-President; Mr. Martin Scheeler, Secretary and Treasurer, are men of high standing in the community and the business is one of the city's oldest industries, having been established in the 60's.

## J. P. DEVINE COMPANY

Manufacturers of the PASSBURG VACUUM DRYING and IMPREGNATING APPARATUS

The Strohn System of Extracting Rosins, and Recovering Solvents in Vacuum—The Calor Sterilizer—The Moreau Superheater—High Class Vacuum Pumps and Condensers

J. P. DEVINE COMPANY controls the patents and processes in America of Emil Passburg, Berlin, Germany, for Vacuum Drying and Impregnating Apparatus, and manufactures all of this apparatus and its auxiliaries, such as high class vacuum pumps and condensers, specially designed for this particular work.

It is not generally understood that the solution of drying problems frequently revolutionizes an entire industry and materially affects the prices of finished products from raw materials.

The business of this Company is creative in the highest sense, as they build apparatus specially designed for vacuum drying and impregnating, scarcely any two of which are identically the same, their construction and use depending on conditions often so intricate and delicate that they are determined in each individual case by exhaustive scientific experiments and research.

By the Passburg System the manufacturers of rubber, chemicals, starch, sugar, electrical coils and cables, smokeless powder and other high explosives, and various other commodities, extract every particle of moisture or solvents from these materials in a few hours, an operation which was formerly imperfectly accomplished in days and even weeks.

The Company has a local experimental station, in charge of trained physicists, where they demonstrate the process in a most comprehensive way, and which is particularly useful to investigators or intending purchasers of their apparatus, eliminating any doubt or uncertainty as to the efficiency of the System or Process.

It is the policy of the Company never to supply an apparatus that will not efficiently do the work for which it is intended, and no charges are made for experiments, no matter how exhaustive or costly.

These various Systems and Processes are protected by United States and foreign patents.

The Company also controls the Strohn Patents and System for extracting rosins, etc., and for the recovery of highly volatile solvents in vacuum; also the Calor System and Patents of Sterilization, which has been so highly commended in France for its efficiency, and now has the machinery installed and is prepared to manufacture this apparatus on a large scale.

The officers of the Company are: Joseph P. Devine, President; W. Strohm, Vice-President; William P. Kamps, Treasurer, and S. A. Benedict, Secretary.

## BUFFALO METER COMPANY

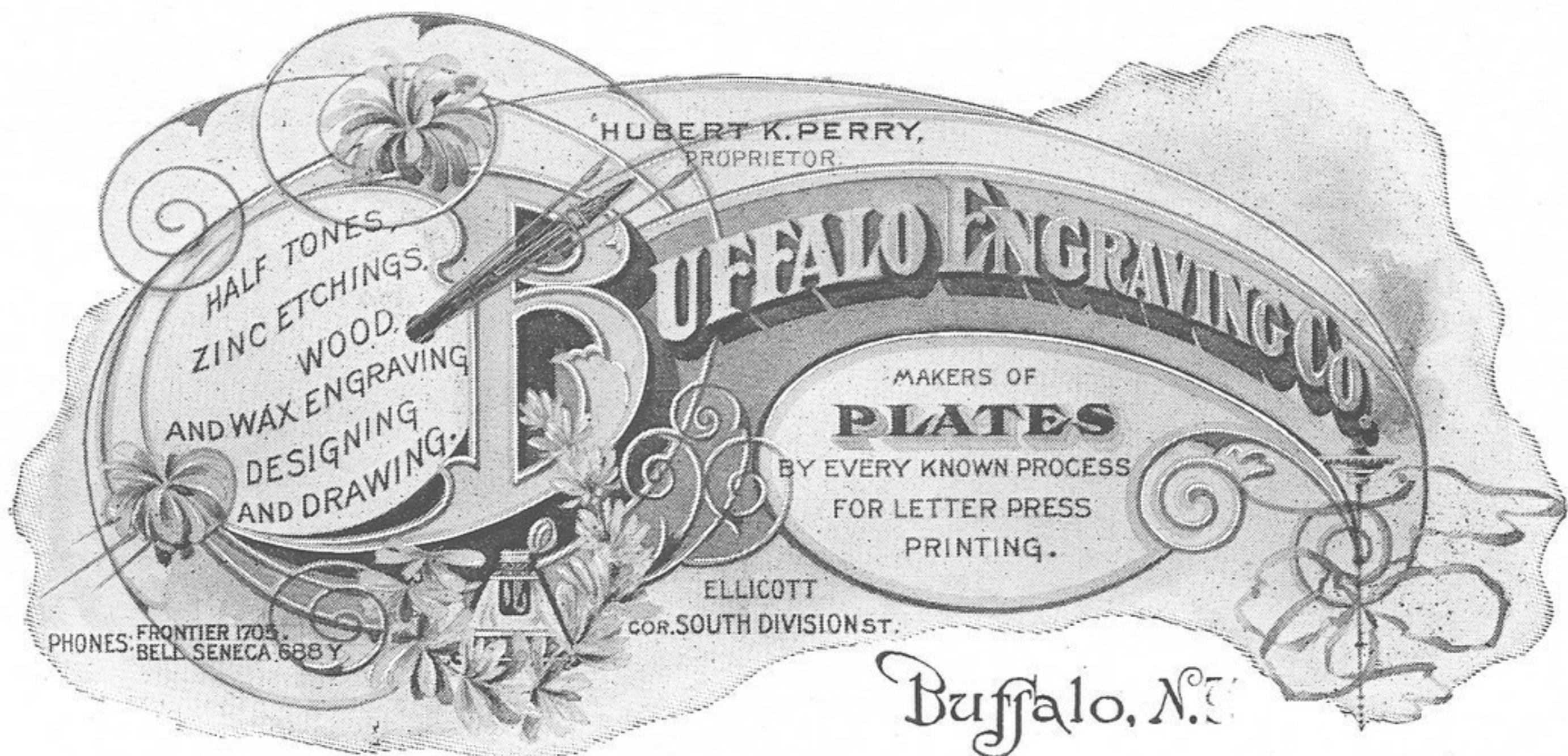
290 - 296 TERRACE



and consequently, the extra expense to the city of pumping and piping it.

The Buffalo Meter Company are located in their modern factory building near the business center of the city, at the corner of Terrace and Eagle Street.

The BUFFALO METER COMPANY began the manufacture of water meters and water meter appliances in 1892, since which time their meters for measuring water and other liquids have come into extensive use. A water meter is often placed in the cellar of a house, just like a gas meter, and measures the water that is used. Where the plumbing is kept in proper order so as not to waste the water by leaking, it costs, in an average house in Buffalo, only about one half as much to take water by meter as it does at the usual flat rates. If all the houses in Buffalo were metered, it would reduce the water taxes from private takers, but it would also do away with the great waste of water that now takes place



One needs only to compare the magazines of today with those of ten years ago to appreciate the wonderful progress that has been made in a decade in the art of illustrating. Beautiful pictures in black and colors now adorn the pages of modern books to an extent scarcely dreamed of a few years ago. This fact is due to the marvelous advance in the art of plate making, by which the most subtle and delicate conceits of the artist are faithfully reproduced on the printing press.

The Buffalo Engraving Company, whose office and factory are at the corner of South Division and Ellicott Streets, in the Beecher Building, has kept step in the march of progress, and is now making photo-engraved plates that compare favorably with the best produced in the United States. This company was established fifteen years ago, when the art of photo-engraving was in its infancy. Hubert K. Perry has been sole proprietor of the Company for the past three years. Under his ownership the volume of business transacted has shown a steady growth, while the excellence of the output has been consistently maintained.

A feature of this Company's business is the reproduction of the finest portraits from photographs, both singly and in artistically arranged groups. Cuts for high-grade catalogues for manufacturers also form a large proportion of the business. Plates for posters, labels, hangers, book and magazine covers, newspaper and trade paper advertisements are also made in infinite variety and of uniform excellence. In making plates for printing in a number of colors this Company has especially excelled, and its plates for printing by what is technically called the "three color process" have always been of the highest grade.

In its art department the Company employs the best talent obtainable. Each one of the large number of skilled artists is an expert in his own line, some being designers, some photograph retouchers and some pen and ink sketchers. In this department photographs of the most intricate machinery are retouched so that every detail is brought out with every clearness and the finished cut gives a perfect as well as artistic impression of the machine.

Compliments of

HARRY L. TAYLOR, Judge of Erie County

Compliments of

CLARK H. HAMMOND, Judge of Municipal Court

Compliments of

FRANCIS G. WARD, Commissioner of Public Works

Compliments of

THOMAS MURPHY, Police Justice

Compliments of

CHAS. J. FIX, County Treasurer

# The Courier Company

OF BUFFALO

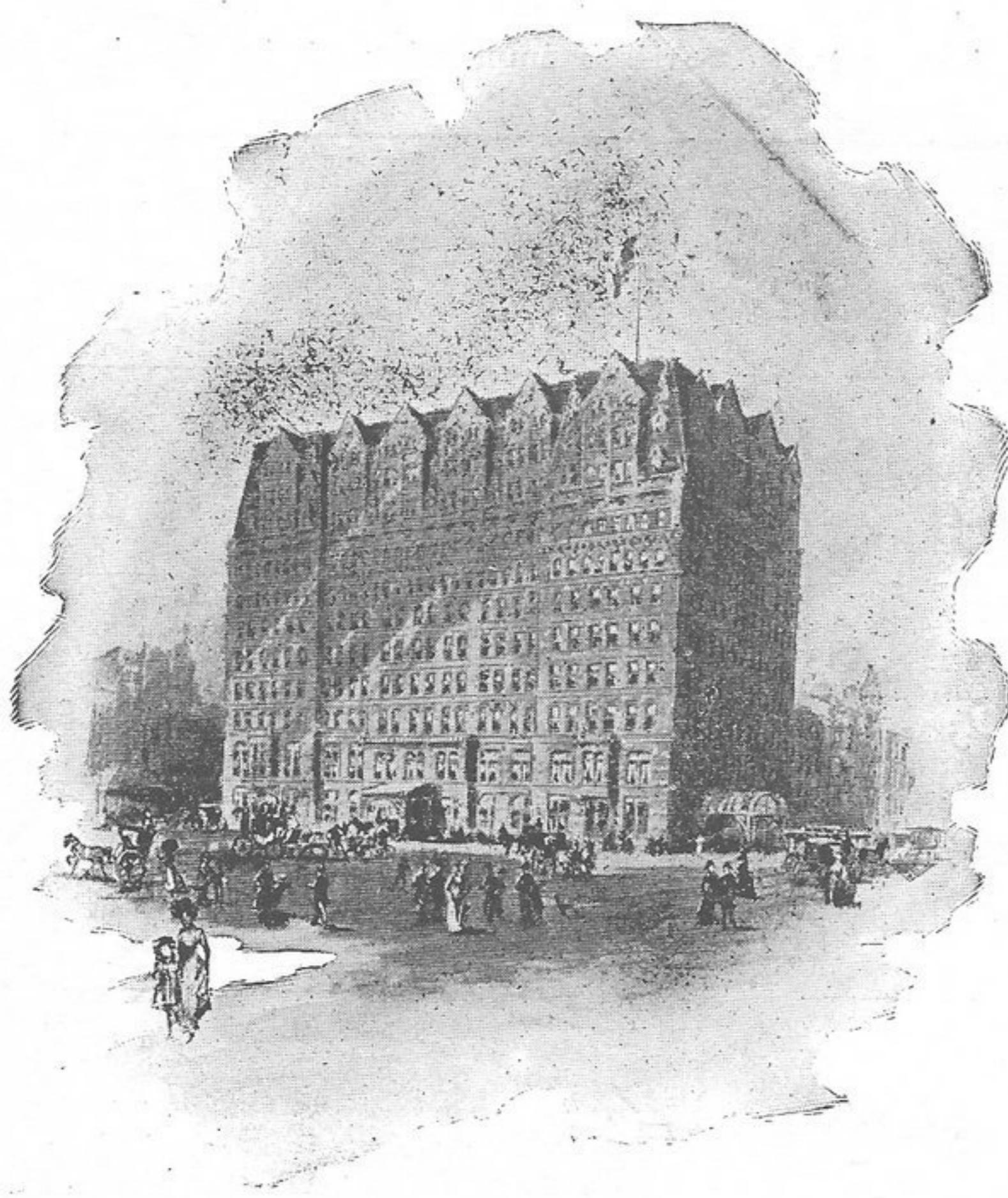
*Printers, Lithographers*

*Binders, Electrotypes*

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

## IROQUOIS HOTEL

ABSOLUTELY FIRE - PROOF



Main, Eagle and  
Washington Sts.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Woolley & Gerrans  
Proprietors

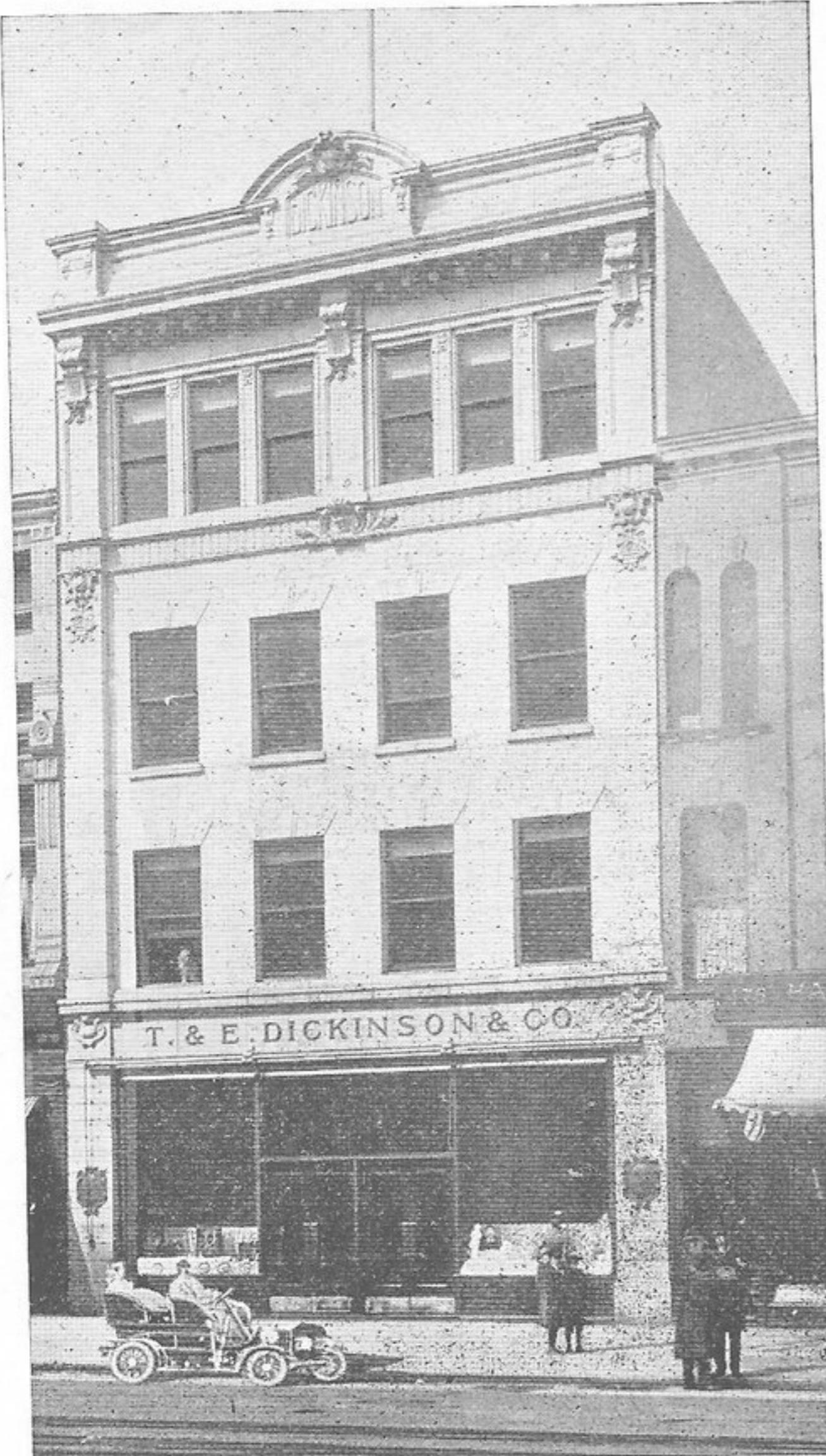
Under Same Management :

Hotel Marie Antoinette

Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts.  
NEW YORK CITY

Grand Union Hotel

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.



## T. & E. Dickinson & Company

*Leading Jewelers and  
Diamond Merchants*

### FIRST FLOOR

Rich Jewelry, Watches,  
Sterling Silver, Leather Goods,  
Umbrellas, Canes, Crops,  
Photo Frames,  
Gorham and Sheffield Plate

### SECOND FLOOR

Decorative Objects of Art.  
Lamps, Clocks,  
Cut, Favrlie and Engraved Glass,  
Porcelains, China, Pottery,  
Miniatures, Cabinets,  
together with many other articles

## T. & E. Dickinson & Company

ESTABLISHED 1849

472-474 — MAIN STREET — 472-474

## BUFFALO SAVINGS BANK

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corner Main and Genesee Streets.

Deposits, \$26,029,472.68

July 1, 1907

Surplus, \$2,680,679.86

Number of Open Accounts, 48,691

### OFFICERS

SPENCER CLINTON, President

EDWARD G. BECKER, Secretary

G. FRED'K ZELLER, 1st Vice-President

JULIUS J. EHRLICH, Ass't Secretary

ROBERT KEATING, 2d Vice-President

DEWITT CLINTON, Attorney

### TRUSTEES

SPENCER CLINTON  
F. FRED'K ZELLER  
ROBERT KEATING  
JOHN P. DIEHL

WILLIAM H. GLENNY  
E. CORNING TOWNSEND  
GEORGE BLEISTEIN  
EDWIN G. S. MILLER

EDWARD G. BECKER  
SETH S. SPENCER  
CHAS. E. WALBRIDGE  
SEYMOUR P. WHITE

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits

# **EMPIRE LIMESTONE COMPANY**

Virginia and Fourth Streets  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

## *Specialties:*

Superior Quality of Fluxing Limestone.  
Washed Gravel for Concreting Purposes.  
Core Sand for Foundry Use.  
Locomotive Sand.

---

Deliveries made promptly by car, boat or wagon

## 'PHONES :

Bell, Tupper 874  
Frontier, 366

# **Flint & Kent**

**BUFFALO N.Y.**

## **IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS**



**Nos. 554, 556, 558, 560, 562 MAIN ST**

---

Silks	Laces	Men's Furnishings
Dress Goods	Ribbons	Boys' Clothing
Black Goods	Gloves	Women's Cloaks
Flannels	Hosiery	Women's Skirts
Foreign Wash Goods	Leather Goods	Women's Suits
Domestic Wash Goods	Fancy Goods	Women's Waists
Linens	Stationery	Women's Costumes
Infants' Outfit	Knit Underwear	Automobile Coats
Novelties in Belts	Muslin Underwear	Girls' Coats
Handkerchiefs	Sterling Silver Novelties	Girls' Dresses
Umbrellas and Parasols	Shopping Bags	Imported Jewelry
Fancy Mounted Combs		Silver and Gilt Bags

**Upholstery Goods**

**Art Furniture**

**Curtains**

**Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes**

**MEN'S FURS**

**WOMEN'S FURS**

**CHILDREN'S FURS**

# **TELEPHONE**

---

**1900—5,000 Telephones.**

Poor Service.

Exorbitant Rates.

**1907—37,000 Telephones.**

Good Service.

Reasonable Rates.

Courteous Treatment.

**WHO DID IT?**

**The Frontier Telephone Company**

We also improved and cheapened your  
Long Distance Service.

**PATRONIZE OUR LINES !**

**OFFICERS**

A. D. BISSELL,  
President  
  
C. R. HUNTLEY,  
Vice-President  
  
E. J. NEWELL,  
Cashier  
  
HOWARD BISSELL,  
Assistant Cashier  
  
C. G. FEIL,  
Assistant Cashier

**DIRECTORS**

CHARLES F. BISHOP  
C. R. HUNTLEY  
J. T. JONES  
E. G. S. MILLER  
WALTER P. COOKE  
JOHN HUGHES  
DANIEL O'DAY, JR.  
FRANK S. McGRAW  
ELGOOD C. LUFKIN  
ARTHUR D. BISSELL

**Reliable—Conservative—Progressive**

CONDENSED STATEMENT Close of Business Aug. 15th, 1907

**RESOURCES**

Loans and Discounts,	- - - - -	\$2,783,769.14
Bonds and Investments,	- - - - -	489,519.08
Cash,	- - - - -	383,844.92
Cash with Banks,	- - - - -	940,777.20
		<hr/>
		\$4,597,910.34

**LIABILITIES**

Capital,	- - - - -	\$ 300,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits,	- - - - -	228,330.84
Deposits,	- - - - -	4,069,579.50
		<hr/>
		\$4,597,910.34

**It Was Done By Us**

The complete Electrical Decorations for Old Home Week on Main Street from Chippewa to Exchange, also all Electrical Decorations and Illuminations on Grand Stands, were installed by us.

**TOTAL NUMBER OF LIGHTS**

15,000

**Buffalo Electric Contracting Co.**

62 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**ELECTRIC DECORATORS**

Elks Convention  
Knights of St. John

THE  
**COLUMBIA**  
**NATIONAL BANK**  
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

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Resources, - - - \$7,000,000

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Designated Depository of the United States, New York State, Erie County  
and the City of Buffalo.

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OFFICERS

GEO. F. RAND, *President*  
SEYMOUR H. KNOX, *Vice-President*  
LOUIS H. GETHOEFER, *Cashier*  
EMIL DIFFINE, *Ass't Cashier*  
JAMES W. HALL, *Ass't Cashier*

---

DIRECTORS

FRANK L. BAPST President Buffalo Dredging Co.	GEORGE F. RAND President
JAMES N. BYERS Contractor	WILLIAM W. REILLEY Wholesale Lumber
JOHN L. CLAWSON Prest. Clawson & Wilson Co., Wholesale Dry Goods	JOHN R. H. RICHMOND President National Battery Co.
JACOB DOLD President Jacob Dold Packing Co.	JACOB F. SCHOELLKOPF Prest. Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co.
SEYMOUR H. KNOX President S. H. Knox & Co.	JAMES S. THOMPSON Vice-Prest First National Bank, Tonawanda, N. Y.
JOHN D. LARKIN President The Larkin Co.	HARRY YATES of Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron Co.

**E**VERY customer of this store makes money by spending it here; we make it part of our business to see that he does; we wouldn't run a business where it wasn't true.

*If you'd like to see the best style book out this Fall send us your name and address and we'll see that you get one.*



CLOTHING—HATS  
FURNISHINGS

THE MAN'S STORE  
OF BUFFALO



## ERIE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1854

*Main, Niagara, Pearl and Church Streets*

Statement, July 1, 1907

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
<i>At Their Market Values</i>	
Bonds and Mortgages . . . . .	\$15,353,091.50
District of Columbia Bonds . .	808,500.00
State of Tennessee Bonds . . .	576,000.00
State of Louisiana Bonds . . .	208,000.00
State of Massachusetts Bonds .	500,000.00
State of Alabama Bonds . . . .	430,000.00
Bonds of Cities in Other States	3,039,707.50
Bonds of Cities in this State .	8,441,306.99
Bonds of Counties in this State	802,000.00
Railroad Mortgage Bonds . . .	8,530,160.00
Banking House . . . . .	700,000.00
Other Real Estate . . . . .	48,516.60
Cash on Hand . . . . .	177,973.42
Cash on Deposit in Banks . .	3,126,058.13
Interest Accrued . . . . .	468,252.93
	<hr/>
	\$43,209,567.07

### O F F I C E R S

DAVID R. MORSE	- - - - -	President	ROBERT S. DONALDSON	- - - - -	Secretary and Treasurer
G BARRETT RICH,	- - - - -	First Vice-President	ROBERT D. YOUNG,	-	Assistant Secretary and Treasurer
OLIVER J. EGGERT,	- - - - -	Second Vice-Presiden <sup>t</sup>	HENRY WARE SPRAGUE,	- - - - -	Attorney

### T R U S T E E S

David R. Morse, Henry M. Watson, Oliver J. Eggert,	James Sweeney, George L. Williams, Robert S. Donaldson,	William A. Rogers, G. Barrett Rich, John J. McWilliams	George R. Howard, Laurence D. Rumsey, Ogden P. Letchworth,	Carlton M. Smith, Thomas T. Ramsdell, John W. Robinson.
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# Buffalo Loan, Trust and Safe Deposit Co.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JULY 1, 1907

Capital,	- - -	\$200,000.00
Surplus,	- - -	106,000.00

## RESOURCES

Cash on hand and in Banks.....	\$ 853,841.32
United States and other Bonds..	489,455.00
Bonds and Mortgages.. .....	608,136.22
Collateral Loans .....	1,589,065.15
Vaults.....	5,000.00
Accrued Interest..... .....	30,374.94
	<hr/>
	\$3,575,872.63

## LIABILITIES

Capital Stock.....	\$ 200,000.00
Due Depositors.....	3,261,606.43
Dividends Unpaid.....	6,000.00
Int. Taxes and Expenses Accr'd	2,266.20
Undivided Profits.....	106,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,575,872.63

GEO. URBAN, JR., President

WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, 1st Vice-President

EDWIN G. S. MILLER, 2d Vice-President

CHARLES E. CLARK, Secretary

WM. J. WOLFE, Supt. of Vaults

Safes to Rent at from \$5.00 to \$75.00 per annum

## TRUSTEES

GEORGE URBAN, JR.	ALFRED A. BERRICK
WM. C. RUSSELL	FRANK P. PERSON
EDWIN G. S. MILLER	FREDERICK PERSCH
HENRY W. BOX	JOHN N. SCATCHARD
WILLIAM ZIMMERLI	VALENTINE P. YOUNG
WILLIAM SPITZMILLER	L. FRANKLIN MESSE
EARL P. LOTHROP	LOUIS FREUND
PHILIP BACHERT	CHARLES E. CLARK
	JOHN A. MILLER

## INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS

### *Old Home Week Visitors*

are cordially invited to avail themselves of our services. Our central location (Main and Lafayette Square) make us most convenient of access from all parts of the city.

**OFFICE BUILDING**

Most modern in every way excepting none.



**BANKING DEPARTMENT**

Interest paid on checking accounts.

**TRUST DEPARTMENT**

Correspondence solicited.

THE  
**FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY**

Cor. Main and Swan Streets

**CENTRAL CASKET COMPANY**

(INCORPORATED 1896)

**Wholesale Manufacturers**

**OFFICE AND SALES-  
ROOMS**

64-66 Delaware Ave.

PHONES:  
Bell, Seneca 1404  
Frontier 1404

**FACTORY**

Chicago and Ohio  
Streets

PHONE:  
Frontier 1736



**OFFICERS**

CHAS. M. CLARKE,  
President

B. H. BENNETT,  
Secretary

Frontier Phone 1658

E. A. CHANDLER,  
Treasurer

Bell Phone North 570

**ARTISTIC BURIAL FURNISHINGS**

# **STANDARD TELEPHONE SERVICE**

Telephone service to be standard must be comprehensive.

Our service is standard because our lines extend to all portions of the United States and Canada, serving nearly 4,000,000 subscribers.

CLEAR TRANSMISSION  
QUICK CONNECTIONS  
REASONABLE RATES  
TELEPHONE SATISFACTION

---

**BELL TELEPHONE CO.**

# The Central National Bank

BUFFALO, N. Y.

CAPITAL,	- - -	\$200,000.00
SURPLUS,	- - -	50,000.00
RESOURCES,	- - -	2,000,000.00

*Interest on Quiet Accounts computed from the day account is opened*

## OFFICERS

GEORGE F. RAND, President

J. F. SCHOELLKOPF, Vice-President  
RAYMOND E. WINFIELD, Cashier

J. D. LARKIN, Vice-President  
A. M. LEMESSURIER, Ass't Cashier

## DIRECTORS

ROBERT B. ADAM  
President Adam Meldrum & Anderson Co.  
WILLIAM H. ANDREWS  
Manager Pratt & Lambert  
JAMES N. BYERS  
Contractor  
JOHN L. CLAWSON  
President Clawson & Wilson Company  
WILLIAM H. CROSBY  
President The Crosby Company  
DANIEL GOOD  
Vice President S. H. Knox & Co.

CHARLES M. GREINER  
President Buffalo Steam Roller Company  
FRED GREINER  
Postmaster of Buffalo  
SEYMOUR H. KNOX  
President S. H. Knox & Co.  
JOHN D. LARKIN  
President Larkin Company  
GEORGE E. LATTIMER  
of Grattan & Lattimer  
CHARLES J. PHILLIPS  
Supt. Del., Lack. & Western R.R. Co.

GEORGE F. RAND  
President  
C. P. HUGO SCHOELLKOPF  
Treas. Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co.  
JACOB F. SCHOELLKOPF  
Prest. Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co.  
EDWIN R. THOMAS  
President E. R. Thomas Motor Co.  
JAMES S. THOMPSON  
Vice-Prest. First Nat. Bank, Tonawanda  
HARRY YATES  
of Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron Co.

# THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

## REPORT OF CONDITION MAY 20, 1907 (CONDENSED)

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts . . . \$2,449,537.99	Capital Stock . . . . . \$ 500,000.00
Real Estate . . . . . 12,000.00	Surplus . . . . . 100,000.00
U. S. Bonds . . . . . 407,550.00	Undivided Profits . . . . . 60,161.63
Other Bonds and Securities . . . 323,931.60	Circulation . . . . . 237,800.00
Cash and Due from Banks . . . 625,393.32	Deposits . . . . . 2,920,451.28
	\$3,818,412.91

## OFFICERS

LORAN L. LEWIS, *President*  
HOWARD H. BAKER, *Vice-President*  
ROB'T B. ADAM, *Vice-President*

G. A. DRUMMER, *Cashier*  
BEN. C. RALPH, *Ass't Cashier*  
C. J. RITTER, *Ass't Cashier*

Accounts invited. Interest paid on Time Deposits

# Four Years' Growth

Former residents and visitors to Buffalo will see many evidences of its development and progress, but none more striking than the substantial growth of its banking institutions.

The Commonwealth Trust Company opened for business July, 1903, and after four years of uniform growth has present resources of over \$8,000,000.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to open a bank account at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest credited each three months.

## OFFICERS

E. O. McNAIR, President

SPENCER KELLOGG, First Vice-Pres't

WILLIAM E. DANFORTH, Secretary

J. F. SCHOELLKOPF, Second Vice-Pres't

H. W. DRESSER, Ass't Secretary

## DIRECTORS

Spencer Kellogg  
J. F. Schoellkopf  
G. Barrett Rich  
Elliott C. McDougal  
Whitney G. Case  
Charles W. Pardee  
William H. Hotchkiss  
Robert K. Root  
Edward L. Koons

Henry Ware Sprague  
Hardin H. Littell  
S. H. Knox  
Walter T. Wilson  
Albert J. Wright  
William L. Marcy  
Andrew Langdon  
John D. Larkin  
John Gowans

Fred D. Corey  
Otto J. Lautz  
Oakleigh Thorne  
William C. Barry  
Julian M. Gerard  
James R. Burnet  
William E. Wheeler  
Eben O. McNair

# Commonwealth Trust Company

ERIE COUNTY BANK BUILDING



During Old Home Week everyone  
should shake into  
the shoes

## Allen's Foot-Ease

FOR TIRED, ACHING FEET,  
AND BE COMFORTABLE

It Cures While You Walk

All Drug Stores Sell It, 25c. Ask To-DAY.

"In a pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease."

Do Not Accept Any Substitute

# LIQUID VENEER

MAKES OLD THINGS NEW

4-ounce bottle, 25 cents. 12-ounce bottle, 50 cents. AT ALL DEALERS

**W. D. ANDREWS**  
**Talking Machines and Supplies**

**Factories, Warehouses, Stores and Offices  
For Rent and For Sale**

**D. L. HAMILL**  
Manufacturer and Jobber  
**PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES**

The Best Impressions are made with  
**GIBSON'S**  
**Rubber Stamps, Steel Stamps, Stencils, Seals**

Bell Phone Seneca 5401      Frontier Phone 58821

**JOHN L. NAGEL**

Proprietor

**Cafe and Chinese Restaurant**

Ladies' and Gents' Private Dining Room

60-62-64 W. Genesee St.    BUFFALO, N. Y.

ADJOINING STAR THEATRE

MEET ME IN OLD HOME WEEK

BELL PHONE SENECA 5751

**JOHN P. BOLENDER**

IMPORTER OF

**Wines, Whiskies and Brandies**

45 Exchange St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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We write all kinds of Insurance and want yours  
**BUFFALO FIRE OFFICE, Inc.**  
D. F. CHURCHILL, Manager

**THE JOHN J. HARTKE CO.**  
**Custom Tailors**

# The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. OF NEWARK, N. J.

With Its Low Premium Rates  
Its High Cash and Paid Up Values  
Its Large and Unequaled Dividends  
Gives to the insured the most  
Protection and Largest Returns for His Money

*Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, Vol. 35, No. 4, December 2010  
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Established 1858

John OTTO & Sons  
REAL ESTATE

202 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

REED BROS. & CO.  
Importers and Manufacturers of  
**MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS**

Established 1893      Both Phones

R. C. CALKINS

**HEATING and VENTILATING**

64 OAK ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Fuller & Warren Co. and Electric City FURNACES  
Hot Air, Hot Water, Combination

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**Timothy — SEEDS — Clovers**

The Whitney-Noyes Company  
Exporters and Importers

ESTABLISHED 1883

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THE HOFBRÄU  
MAX LUBELSKI  
RESTAURANT AND CAFE  
Maltosia, Pilsner and Munchener on Draught

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**JOHN C. LUTZ & BRO.**

**New Store      New Goods**

**Artistic Wall Papers and Window Shades**

**667 MAIN ST. AND 664 WASHINGTON T.  
BUFFALO, N. Y.**

**MR. JOHN CLEMENT**

*Ladies' Tailor*

*has returned from Paris and Vienna with  
new 1907-8 designs and models  
which, with the new cloths,  
are ready for in-  
spection*

*960 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.*

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Compliments

of

**TRUMAN G AVERY**

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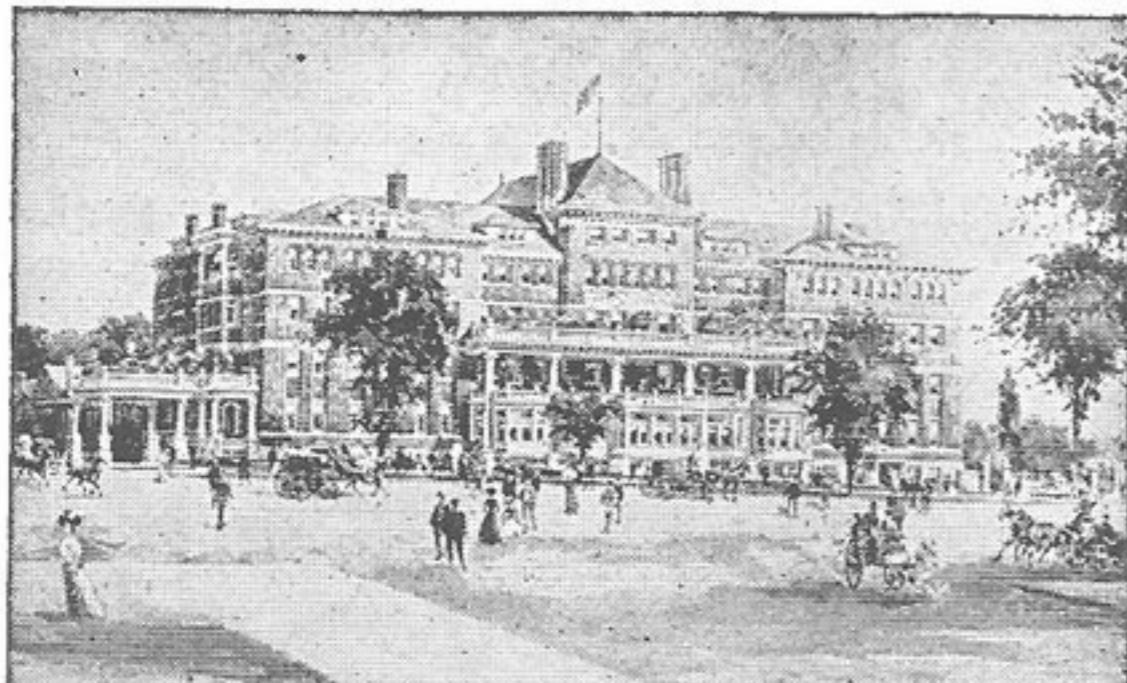
**LUMEN BEARING CO.**

**Brass Founders**

Sycamore St. & N. Y. C. Tracks  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

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**THE NIAGARA HOTEL**  
PORTER AVE., BUFFALO, N. Y.



Home Week visitors most welcome  
Take Niagara car

**M. A. REEB**

MANUFACTURER OF

**Peerless Wall Plaster**

DEALER IN

**Builders' Supplies**

597 MICHIGAN STREET

---

**FORSYTH MFG. CO.**

308-314 Terrace

BUFFALO, N. Y.

**METAL STAMPING**

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**SPENCER  
Lens Company**

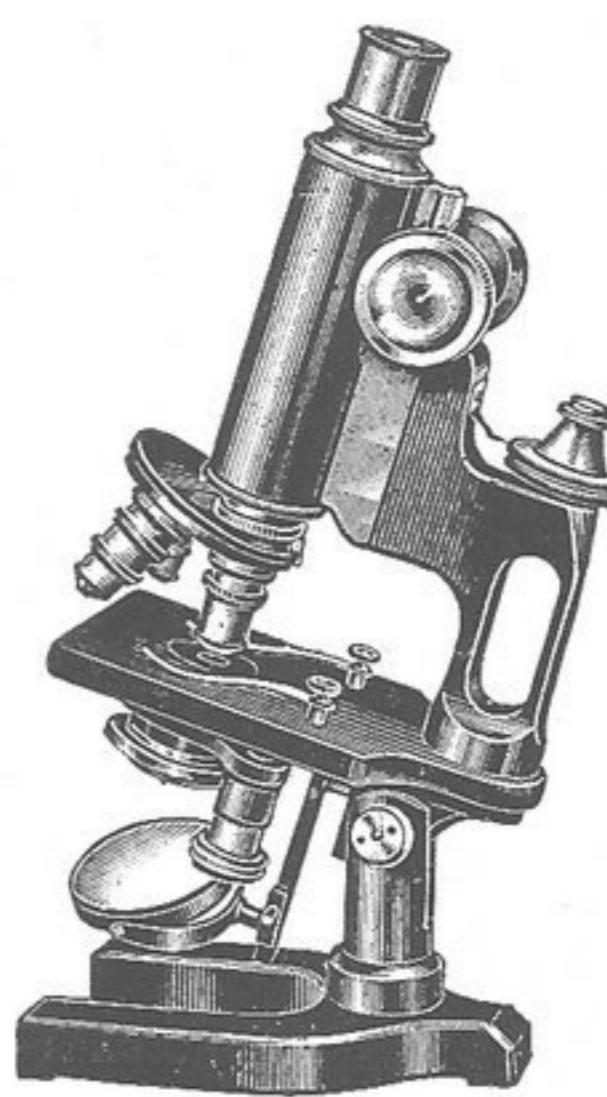
Manufacturers of

Microscopes  
Telescopes  
Photo Lenses

All Kinds of

High-Grade  
Optical Work

BUFFALO, N. Y.



Compliments  
of

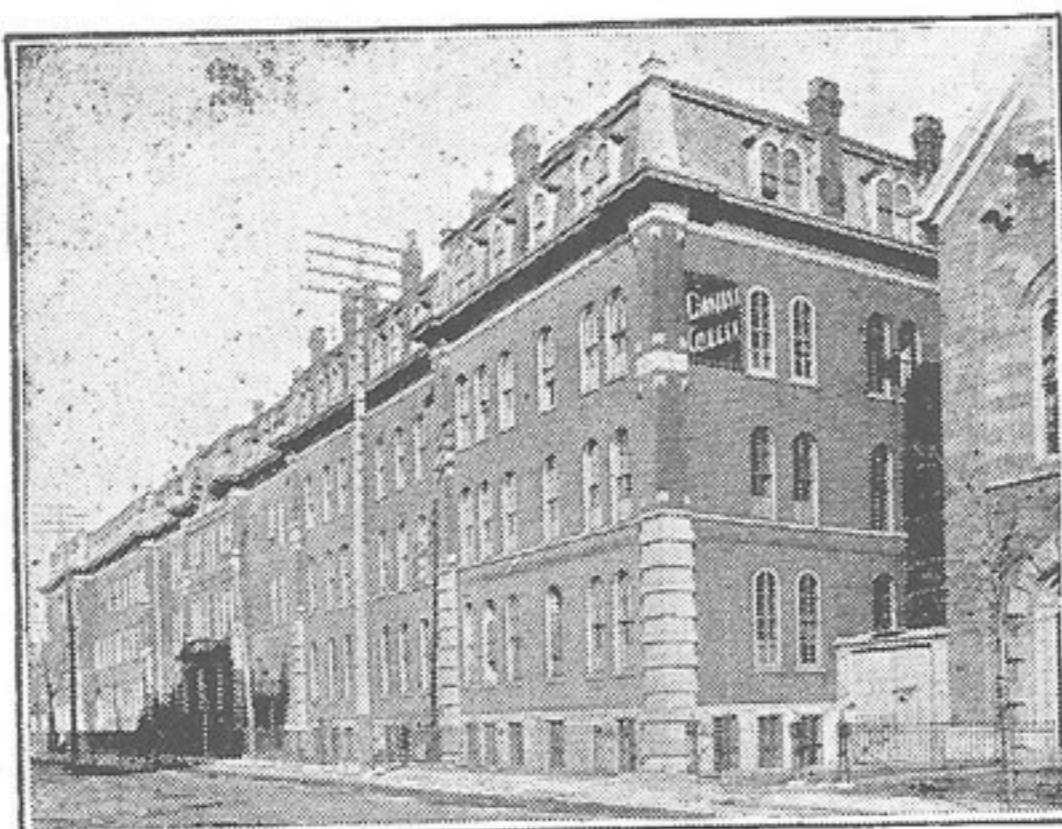
R. M. ROWND

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**IROQUOIS IRON WORKS**

**Paving Machinery**

178 Walden Ave., BUFFALO, N. Y.



### CANISIUS COLLEGE

CANISIUS COLLEGE was opened in a small brick house on Ellicott Street in 1870. Under the management of the Jesuit Fathers, it has since grown into a complex of buildings that take in almost an entire city square, while the Campus (corner Main and Jefferson Streets) occupies eleven acres. Although the Commercial Course has been discontinued, and the number of boys in the Preacademic Class has been restricted as much as possible, students of the Academic or High-school Course and of the College Course crowded the class-rooms to the limit of their capacity. The list of old students contains about 4,000 names.

The Academic Course has been declared, by the Regents of the University of the State of New York to be equivalent to the High School course. The Collegiate department, *the only one in the city*, consists, like the academic, of four years. It is a thorough course of liberal arts leading to the *degree of B. A.*, and aims at a solid and broad preparation for the special professional work appropriate to the university.

The institution is in charge of the Rev. Augustine A. Miller, S. J. The proficiency of the students graduated and the enlightened methods pursued in the classes is attested to by the State Regents.

**C** NIAGARA'S FINEST  
**O** Splendid music hall with  
**L** refined attractions  
**I** and high class  
**S** cafe.  
**E**  
**U**  
**M**  
On Riverway,  
directly opposite  
the world famed  
Prospect Park, command-  
ing a view of Niagara Falls.

This is a portrait of twelve-year-old Allene Von Liebich, Concert Pianist



She has pleased thousands, by playing, with orchestra  
Mendelssohn's Concertos, Opus 25.

She has never practised finger-exercises, scales or studies.

#### How Does She Do It?

What she learned, you can learn. Consult her teacher

R. B. Von Liebich, 925 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo.  
Phone, North 11502.

## Equip Your Home

with the comforts offered  
by the

## Buffalo Gas Co.

For illumination it is  
cheaper and cleaner than  
any other light; for cook-  
ing, more reliable than any  
other fuel.

186-188 Main Street

## **Buffalo Abstract and Title Company**

110 FRANKLIN STREET

### **THE OLD HOME COMPANY**

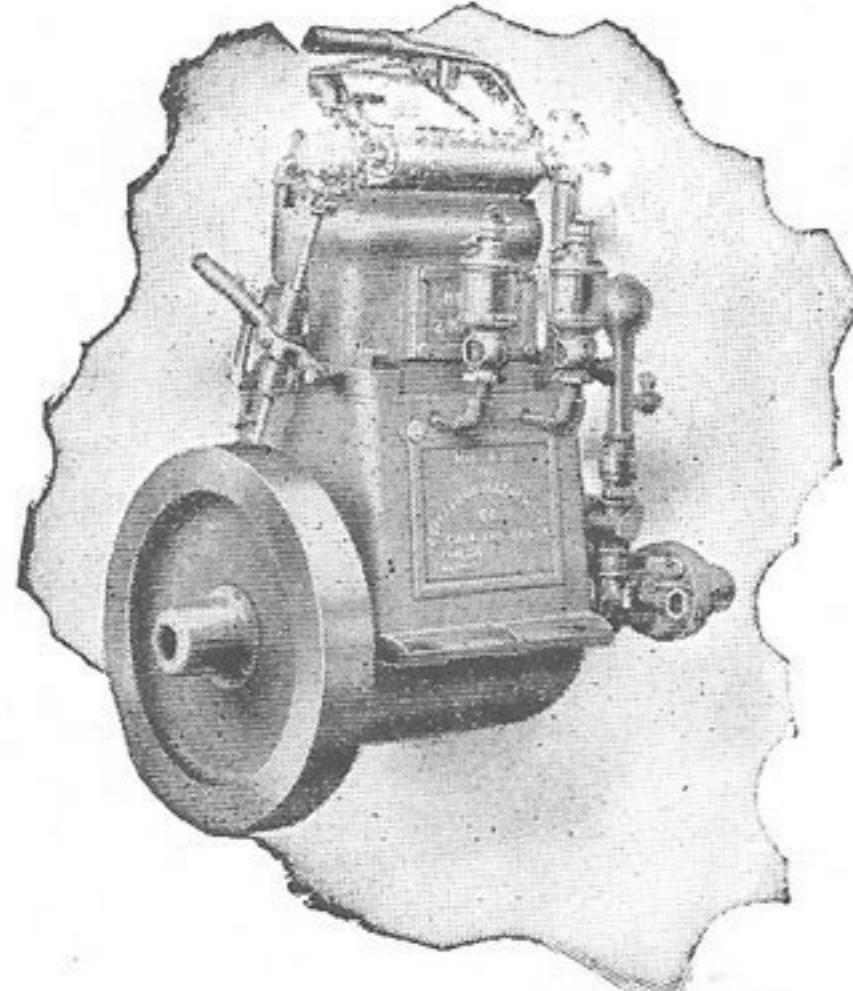
FURNISHES

**Tax and Title Searches**

**Abstracts of Title**

WRITES

### **Title Insurance**



2 H. P.

When your thoughts turn toward  
Motor Boating

*Remember*

### **Buffalo Marine Motors**

A motor that is built right, sold  
right and stays right.

We build different sizes and styles to 100 H.P.

### **Buffalo Gasolene Motor Co.**

1280-1290 Niagara Street  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

## **The Western Savings Bank OF BUFFALO**

Corner Main and Court Streets



ALBERT J. WHEELER, President  
HENRY ERB, 1st Vice-President  
LEONARD DODGE, 2nd Vice-President  
FRANKLIN W. H. BECKER, Sec'y and Treas  
EDWARD E. COATSWORTH, Attorney

**4 per cent. interest paid on all accounts from  
one dollar to three thousand dollars**

Drink

### **HUDOR**

Ginger Ale, Soda and Mineral  
Waters

Ozonate Distilled Water, etc.

### **THE HUDOR CO.**

54-60 TERRACE BUFFALO, N. Y.

One Example of our many Unique Offerings in  
DINING ROOM FURNITURE



Early English—Golden Oak and Solid Mahogany  
Large Assortment at Moderate Prices

### **HERSEE & CO.**

303 - 311 ELLICOTT STREET

Branch, 662 Main Street

BUFFALO, N. Y.

# Buffalo German Insurance Company

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

## 41st Semi-Annual Statement

July 1, 1907

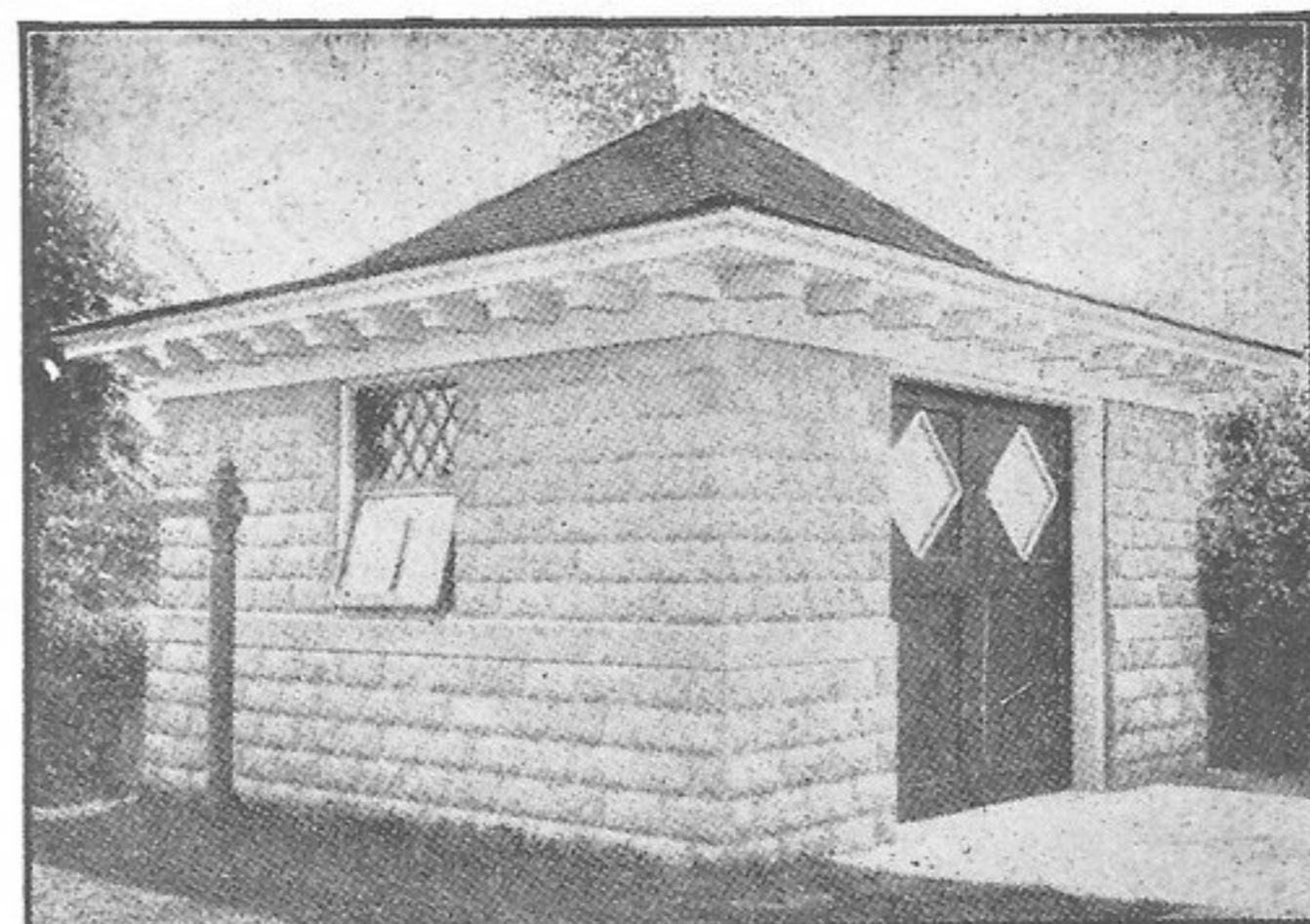
Cash Capital . . .	\$ 200,000.00
Reserve for Re-insurance	603,549.05
Reserve for Unpaid Losses	33,894.65
Net Surplus over all	
Liabilities . . .	1,540,306.29
	<hr/>
	\$2,377,749.99

### DIRECTORS

John G. Wickser	Henry P. Houck
O. J. Eggert	Charles Groben
Jacob Dold	Edwin G. S. Miller
John P. Diehl	Frank Noell
Charles Boller	Frank P. Person
George Goetz	William J. Beyer
Michael Hausauer	George W. Goetz
Edwin B. Eggert	Louis P. Adolff
George Urban, Jr.	Fred Greiner
J. M. Mesmer	Alfred G. Hauenstein

JOHN G. WICKSER, President

CHAS. A. GEORGER, Secretary



## A Steel Garage

For \$100. Freight Prepaid

Cut out the public garage and its attendant worry and high charges today. Stop paying money for nothing. Get a **NATIONAL** Portable Fireproof Auto-House and sove the storage problem. A **NATIONAL** Garage, price \$100, freight paid. Meets the most exacting requirements.

Double walls: exterior of steel in imitation of concrete block: interior of steel in imitation of enamel tile painted white. Fitted with work-bench, oil shelf, closet and oil trough. The size is 20 feet by 10 feet. In fact they are made just as practical as we know how.

Send for Catalog Number 51.

**THE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CO.**

604 Morgan Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

**A. HOEFNER & SONS.**  
BUFFALO, N.Y.

THE SOAP THAT DOES THE WORK QUICKELY  
**HOEFNER'S AMMONIA SOAP**  
AND SATISFIES THE WHOLE FAMILY

Ammonia is a world-renowned cleaner and when combined with our especially made pure soap it produces an article which is recognized to be absolutely the best laundry soap in existence.

It removes dirt with little labor, without injury to the finest fabric.

It can be used in hot, warm or cold water.

It does the work easier, better, quicker and pleases everybody.

## Centaur Motor Company

59 FRANKLIN STREET  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

*Largest Garage and Salesroom in Buffalo*

Distributors for

**PEERLESS**  
**WINTON**  
**OLDSMOBILE**  
**CADILLAC**  
**POPE TOLEDO**  
**AUTOCAR**  
**DARRACQ**  
**AMERICAN MERCEDES**

We carry the largest line of Automobile Supplies and Sundries between New York and Chicago.

Special accommodation given tourists.

Sundry catalogues sent on application.



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## KELLER OFFICE FURNITURE CO.

*Everything for the Office and  
Library*

DESKS CHAIRS, TABLES, FILING  
DEVICES, SECTIONAL BOOK-  
CAS AND METAL FURNITURE

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON SPECIAL WORK

251-257 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

BOTH PHONES



## Sinclair, Rooney & Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND  
IMPORTERS OF

MILLINERY AND  
STRAW GOODS

34-36-38 EAST EAGLE STREET  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

### The Home of the Buffalo Hat

#### FACTORY:

375-377 WASHINGTON ST.

#### SALESROOMS:

34-36-38 EAST EAGLE STREET

Cable Address: "Sinronco Buffalo."  
Paris Office: 21 Rue De L'Echiquier.  
New York Office: 1541 Cable Bldg.

## Ellicott Square Buffet

THOMAS SHEA, Proprietor

## Imported and Domestic Goods

SOUTH DIVISION STREET  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

ENTRANCE  
From Main and Washington Streets  
Via The Court

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JOHN A. LAMI

555 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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## SCHOELLKOPF & CO.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, PHILADELPHIA,  
ROCHESTER, GLOVERSVILLE, LONDON

## TANNERS OF SHEEP LEATHER

MAIN OFFICE AND TANNERY

Perry and Mississippi Streets

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CHARLES NOBLE, JR., Manager

Catchers, Jobbers and Dealers in

## Lake, River and Ocean Fish

### Oysters and Clams

Oyster Depot, 11-13 Lake Street

Contracts made annually for entire production of Fisheries  
on Lakes Erie, Huron, Ontario and Nipissing;  
also Georgian Bay and the Great Lakes  
of the Canadian Northwest

61-65 Lloyd Street 15-23 Lake Street  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

## The F. P. Little Electrical Co.

208 MAIN STREET  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

## TINDLE & JACKSON

MANUFACTURERS OF

## LUMBER AND Cooperage Stock

MILLS IN MICHIGAN  
OFFICES  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

J. R. HORTON, President

J. C. HORTON, Treasurer

## D. E. Horton Construction Co.

52 Exchange Street  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Pile Driving

General Contracting

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

## General Chemical Company

BUFFALO WORKS

Manufacturing Chemists

BUFFALO, N. Y.

J. WAGNER 91 E. Genesee St.  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

### PROFESSIONAL OPTICIAN

*Specialty—*

*Straightening CROSS EYES  
CATARACT EYES Relieved  
without Drug or Knife*

Consultation free—CALL. Correspondence solicited.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed

GOOD SIGHT is your living and pleasure.  
I have helped others; possibly can help you.

## Hickin Sign Co.

517 Washington Street  
BOTH TELEPHONES

BUFFALO, N. Y.

We use Hartman's Code

SHOPS  
BUFFALO and ALBION, N. Y.

## The Empire Cooperage Co.

102 CHANDLER STREET  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

### Barrel Manufacturers

AND DEALERS IN

Cooperage Stock

89

## TAYLOR & CRATE

Manufacturers and Wholesalers  
of

### Hardwood LUMBER

General Offices, Prudential Building  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Established 1849

The

### Buffalo Manufacturing Co.

Manufacturers of  
**WATER COOLERS**  
**WATER FILTERS**  
**CHAFING DISHES**  
**COFFEE EXTRACTORS**  
**TABLE KETTLES**  
**CUSPIDORS, URNS**  
**BATH ROOM FIXTURES**  
Etc.

442-446 Niagara St., BUFFALO, N. Y.  
Telephone, Tupper 586

The

### Pierce Cycle Company

*Manufacturers Pierce Cycles*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Visitors are cordially invited  
to visit

### The Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute

BUFFALO, N. Y.

A Remedial Home established  
by Dr. R. V. Pierce

Main Street Cars—Get off at "Pierce's"

## National Carbonic Gas Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Liquid Carbonic Gas

BEER PUMPS, PRESSURE REGULATORS  
SODA WATER TANKS, &c.

Office and Works

Hamburg and Scott Streets  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

### Frank Williams & Co.

### COAL AND COKE

704 Brisbane Building  
Buffalo, N. Y.

### Husted Milling & Elevator Company

SHIPPERS OF

### Grain, Hay and Feed

Mills      { 839 to 853 Elk St.  
and Elevator      { 120 to 138 Prenatt St.  
                    Grinding Capacity 30 Cars daily

Warehouse, 53 to 59 East Market St.  
Office, 78-79-80 Chamber of Commerce  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Established 1840

### WILLIAM CRAIG

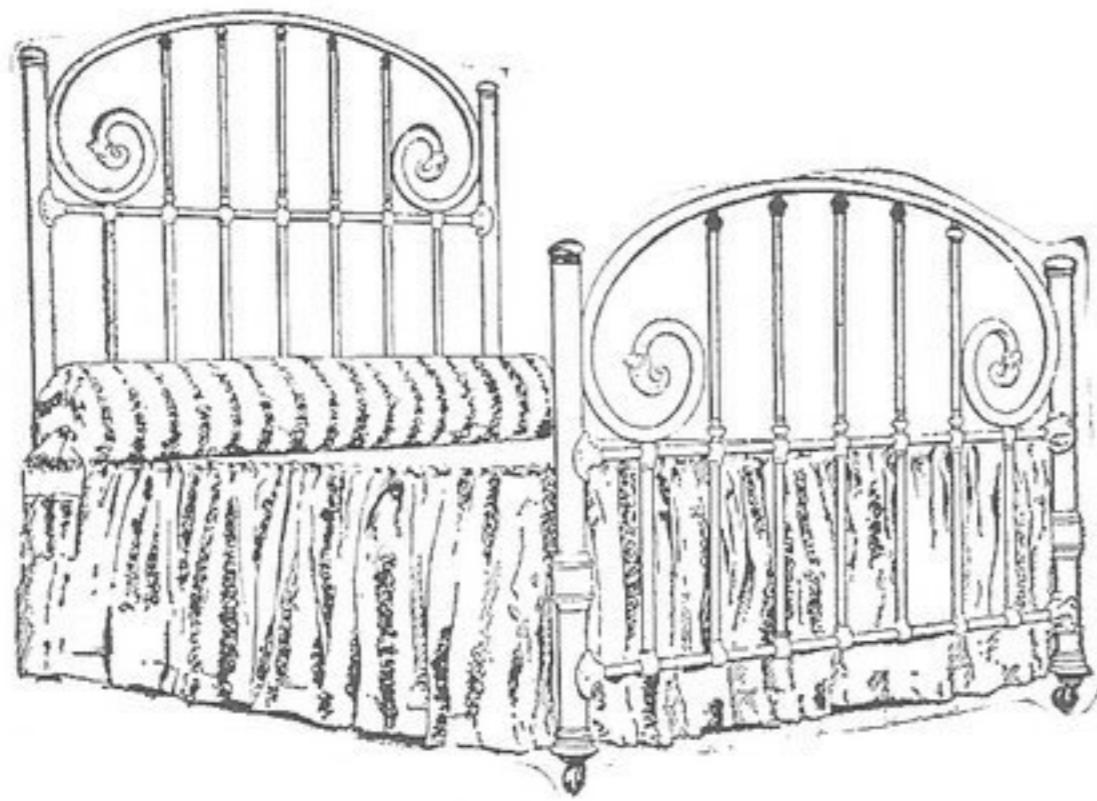
SUCCESSOR TO JAY PETTIBONE & Co.

### RECTIFIER AND DEALER IN FINE WHISKIES

IN BOND AND FREE

Oak Grove—Cabinet—Shields

48 & 50 Lloyd St.      BUFFALO, N. Y.



*Furniture Dealers:*

Take Niagara Falls car direct to our factory,  
117 Tonawanda St.  
You will see a wonderful plant.  
Do not miss it.

Hard Manufacturing Co.

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**STANDARD OIL CO.**

of New York

**ATLAS WORKS**

1103 Elk St.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Refiners of Petroleum

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High Grade Fertilizers

MANUFACTURED BY

**The Buffalo Fertilizer Co.**

William St., near City Line  
Buffalo, N. Y.

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**JIPCO BRAND**

Canned Vegetables

Comply with all State  
and the National

PURE FOOD LAWS

Ask your grocer for them and accept  
no substitutes

**J. I. PRENTISS & CO.**

Michigan and Perry Sts.

**Susquehanna Pig Iron**

Made in Buffalo by the

**BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA  
IRON COMPANY**

This enterprise, although but three years old, is manufacturing the most widely known and popular foundry iron made in the East. The plant is not excelled by any producer of foundry and forge iron in the world,

**ROGERS, BROWN & CO.**  
Sales Agents

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**Hewitt Rubber Co.**

BUFFALO, N. Y.

H. H. HEWITT, *President*

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**Buffalo  
Paragon Wall Plaster Co.**

Office and Warehouse,  
54-56 Broadway

Factory, 11 Breckenridge St.

BOTH PHONES

*Manufacturers of the celebrated PARAGON  
Plaster, and Dealers in all kinds  
of Building Material*

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For Old Home Week and  
all times, use

**Ceresota Flour**

The Northwestern  
Consolidated Milling Company

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

BUFFALO OFFICE, DUN BUILDING

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